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INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXII NO. 38 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

LONDON TURNS DOWN CHOICE OF SCHUSTER

Managing Governor For Reserve Bank

Sir Osborne Smith Selected For His Australian Experience

Sir Shanmukham's New Job

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

"The United Press" now is in a position to set at rest all speculations about the personnel of the Reserve Bank of India which is going to be established before the inauguration of the proposed constitutional Reforms

FINAL CHOICE

According to a definite information in its possession the final choice for the post of Managing Governor of the Reserve Bank has fallen on Sir Osborne Smith, Governor, Imperial Bank of India, in preference to Sir George Schuster, who was very confidently mentioned in this connection by many Olympian prophets.

NO SCHUSTER

It is understood that the claims of Sir George Schuster have eventually been turned down by Whitehall on the basis of advice tendered by the City Financial experts.

HIS EXPERIENCE

Sir Osborne is being preferred because of his greater experience in Banking affairs gained through his association in a very responsible capacity with the Federal Reserve Bank of Australia before coming out to India as Governor of the Imperial Bank.

BANK PERSONNEL

Following personnel have also been decided upon for other important posts in the Reserve Bank:——

GOVERNORS:——

(1) Mr. J. B. TAYLOR, Finance Secretary to the Government of India and

(2) Sir R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY, President, Legislative Assembly.

SECRETARY & TREASURER:——

Mr. V. K. ARUVAMUDHA AIYENGAR.

Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerjee, Deputy Controller of Currency, Calcutta, will act as Liaison Officer between the Government of India and the Reserve Bank.——United Press.

ELDERS' CONCENTRATED ATTACK

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Council of State met this morning when Mr. Taylor moved the consideration of the Bill to constitute the Reserve Bank as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Taylor moving the consideration of the briefly surveyed the salient features of the Bill and drew attention to the changes made by the Joint Select Committee. He contended that the main features of the scheme remained unaltered. A shareholder's bank was accepted and by reducing the value of the shares to one hundred Rupees the Committee democratised the proposed institution. Initial allotment of shares would be strictly controlled

LONDON BRANCH

The original idea of the Government was to leave to the Central Board of the Bank the question of establishing a London branch of the Bank, but the Assembly adopted an amendment for the establishment of the London Branch. The minimum gold reserve of the Bank had been raised from Rs. 35 to 40 crores in value. In order to inspire and maintain confidence of the public in the Bank. The silver rupee would remain interchangeable with notes. The question before the House was the creation of a Reserve Bank and not the external value of the Rupee. The Bank would have a separate department to deal with agricultural credit.

M. Taylor commended the Bill for their consideration, as he was convinced that there was a growing realisation that the Bill was primarily in India's interests and combined the virtues of both rigidity and elasticity.

SUPPORT FOR BILL

Mr. E. Miller speaking on the Reserve Bank Bill wholeheartedly supported it as a scheme worth giving support... ;;ffl? fffl

Mr. Ramsaran Das, leader of the Opposition and a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, gave cautious support to the bill and reiterated that he was in favour of a state bank or the compromise of Stockholders Bank to which Sir Basil Blackett had agreed.

As a businessman he (Ramsaran Das) supported the principle that the Government should have no voice in the day to day administration of currency and exchange and that the banding reserves of the country should be centralised in torder to confer the largest benefiit on its people. He registered also his protest against the perpetuation of the present ratio which was a grievous wrong to theinterests of the country.

Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy and Sir K. V. Reddi supported the bill.

COMPELLED TO SWALLOW

Mr. Jagadish Bannerjee said that India at the present juncture was compelled to swallow the measure, which was far more retrograde than its predecessor.

The Government in its eagerness to satisfy London and succeeded in avoiding political influence of the legislature in this country and other outside bodies like the Congress and the Liberals. The Governor-General's discretion under the new constitution would be nothing more than the mouth-piece of political parties in England and the puppet in the hands of the Secretary of State for India.

MR. IMAM'S ATTACK

Mr. Hosain Imam spoke for an hour dealing largely with the ratio question. He asked why when the distress gold was exported, the Government did not impose even revenue duty on its export. This only showed that Government of India was dominated by interests of England which unlike India was a creditor and manufacturing country.

Mr. Hosain Imam will resume his speech tomorrow as there is no after-lunch sitting to-day.—A. P.

PROTECTION FOR PRINCES

Select Committee Report On Bill Signed

PRESS PROVISION

Five Members Append Joint Note Of Dissent

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

It is understood that the report of the Select Committee on the States Protection Bill has been signed by all members and will now be presented to the Assembly.

Five members, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Sardar Sohan Singh, Mr. Patil and Mr. Jagannath Agarwal, have appended a joint minute of dissent in which they are reported to have raised objectons to clause 4 relatling to the press.

Firstly, on the ground of allegiance of British Indian subjects to Indian State Rulers,

Secondly, replacement of judicial proceedings by executive powers and

Thirdly, the absence of the right of appeal and dissatisfaction over mere powers of revision by the High Court against orders of forfeiture.

Three out of these five members are said to have taken objection to Clause 6 of the Bill which extends the powers under Section 144 in the case of agitation against Indian States.

It is learnt that Sir Harry Haig may also append a small note.—A. P.

MAY BIHAR EMERGE VICTORIOUS

PATNA, Feb. 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after his arrest sent the following telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad:-

"I am sorry, I cannot help you any more in the relief work. I wish you and your colleagues all success in your noble endeavours May Bihar emerge victorious and triumphant from this ordeal. Love."—A. P.

THREE PAPERS FUND REACHES Rs. 1,23,700

On Tuesday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of Rs. 1,23,700.

Famine Stares Bihar In Face

There Can't Be Any Question Of Rent Or Tax Collection. Says Rajen Babu

PATNA, Feb 13.

A statement has been issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad, in which he says:—

The last two or three harvests in Bihar were rather bad, particularly the last paddy crop which suffered greatly on account of the floods. Whatever stock the people had, has been exhausted and depleted. Part of it has been swallowed by fissures in the earth, part destroyed by the floods following the earthquake, part buried in the debris and destroyed by the untimely rains some days later. As the stock runs out, more and more people will want help and we shall have to give doles with or without work to all, whether able-bodied or not. I am told that the population in the worst affected areas is nearly 25 lakhs and if we have to spend an anna a day per head we will require a lakh of rupees per head to feed them.

RELEASE FAMINE FUND.

We have to be prepared for a serious famine which stares us in the face. I hope I may not be charged with taking an alarmist view. None would be happier than myself if these apprehensions prove unfounded, but wisdom and foresight demand that we should be forearmed. Government has to declare famine in the affected area and draw upon the famine fund.

We should collect the utmost and conserve our energy and fund to meet the serious situation some ten or twelve weeks hence. There is no knowing when this dismal aspect will cease if the land is found altogether irreclaimable.

TAX AND RENT.

In the meantime there can be no question of realisation of rent, revenue and taxes from the lands rendered useless by the deposit of sand and water or from those who have been made paupers by the cataclysmic event and I can only hope that this matter will not escape the attention of the Government.—A. P.

HASSAN IMAM ATTACKS 'ALMS POLICY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Hassan Imam, a member of the Council of State, who returned yesterday from a study of the measures instituted by the Government to relieve distress caused by the earthquake, has issued a statement urging the Bihar and Orissa Government to revise its loan policy to give remission of land revenue and declare six months moratorium in the execution of decrees in the affected area. He says:—

"While Bihar is grateful to the Provincial Government for all it has done, we cannot but criticise its reconstruction loan policy. It would be unjust not to exonerate the Government of India from any blame for the wrong policy, because they were willing to accept my resolution with a minor amendment, but the circumstances over which I had no control prevented me from moving it in the Council of State on the 10th.

LOAN OR ALMS?

The Provincial Government while giving a loan think they are giving alms. Otherwise they would not have put the maximum loanable amount at the absurd figure of Rs. 5,000 for an individual. The upper middle class in India are too proud to beg and in Bihar they have not benefitted by the relief funds. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to give them at least sufficient loan to meet the expenses consequent on the earthquake. We do not wish Government to advance a single rupee without adequate security of immoveable property, but once that is accepted the amount of loans should not be restricted to any arbitrary sum, although we can agree to empower the Loan Commissioner to examine and fix the amount for loan for each individual.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Zamindars in North Bihar are in a very sad plight and the least our Government can do as an interim measure is to realise only half the land revenue and road cess during 1934 and recover the unpaid portion, in instalments during the next two years. Tenants are also ruined and a similar measure of relief would give them great benefit, but their trouble will not end, unless Government revise their rent by extensive survey and settlement operations.

A six months' moratorium in the execution of decrees in the affected areas is a crying need. though a National Government would have declared a general moratorium immediately after the catastrophe."—A. P.

PEOPLE RUN HELTER-SKELTER IN PANIC

(From A Correspondent)

MADHUBANI, Feb. 13

Shocks of mild nature are felt here daily. Yesterday there was a rumour current that within a radius of some 30 miles North and East of Madhubani town that a flood is coming from Jainagar side, a town on the border of Nepal.

People were so panic striken that they left their homes and had climbed on trees. In some villages people had assembled on the banks of tanks. People from every village were runing towards the South and West and are panic stricken. Information has been received in the Central Relief Committee Office that in some villages there are so many cracks and fissures that people want to build their houses elsewhere and the residents of villages in Dostpur have applied for the inspection of the cracked lands by meteorologists as they consider it unsafe to build their houses in those villages.

FRESH SHOCKS

PATNA, Feb. 13.

An earthquake shock of fairly severe intensity is reported from Sitamarhi, where land cracked and water gushed out.

Some houses also collapsed, but no death is reported.

A slight tremor was felt at Darbhanga.—A. P.

PAY IT WITH PIECEGOODS

Question About Indian Cotton For Lancashire Raised In Commons

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Febry. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Proctor drew attention to the project for the importation of Indian raw cotton to be paid for by the export of cotton piecegoods made from Indian cotton, and asked whether Mr. Runciman would give active encouragement to reciprocal trading between Lancashire and India.

Mr. Runciman replied that as the matter was under consideration by the Lancashire Cotton Committee, it was premature to express an opinion on the subject.

WANTED 40 CRORES LOAN FOR BIHAR

PATNA, Feb. 13.

Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay has given notice of an amendment to the Government motion in the Bihar Legislative Council to discuss the situation caused by the earthquake, urging that the Governor-in-Council should approach the Government of India to raise a loan of forty crores chargeable to the central revenues for the rehabilitation of Bihar.—A. P.

COMMONS LOOK AT AUSTRIA

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Much interest was displayed in the Austrian situation in the Commons at question time.

Sir John Simon gave the latest news and also read out the text of the 'aide memoire' to Austria regarding the latter's intentions to appeal to the League.

Britain therein disavowed the intention of interfering with internal affairs of another country, but recognised Austria's demand to be freed from interference from another quarter.—Reuter.

Socialists Fight With Back To Wall

But Govt. Forces Batter Down Strongholds

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VIENNA, Feb. 13.

Heavy fighting continued this afternoon, especially in Floridsdorf. The artillery virtually demolished two streets in Ottakring district during the night.

Herr Renner, the last president of the Austrian Parliament, and General Koerner, Commander of the dissolved Schutzbund, have been arrested.

The detachment of the Schutzbund in Floridsdorf admitted to the Reuter correspondent that things were going badly. Men looked illlviad, ill-fed and amed only with rifles.

The troops mined three houses and threatened the Socialists they woul be the Socialists they would be blown unless they surrendered, which they did. The Socialists realise that the position is desperate and are defending their strong-holds to the last, but at the expense of heavy casualties. Fifteen Socialists were killed last night in Floridsdorf alone.

The Reuter's correspondent touring the capital found many streets barricated strongly and manned by troops or the Schutzbund and numerous buildings damaged by rifle and artillery fire.

The Government forces have captured a huge bock of flats called the "Karl Marxhof" in which the Schutzbund made strong resistance. Although the building is intact, its facade is scarred everywhere by machineguns. A few snippers are still active.

The main Socialist strongholds are the blocks in the Municipal flats occupied mainly by Socialist supporters. The police are taking hundreds of prisoners who are driven off in lorries.

The renewal of sporadic fighting is expected to-night. No reliable estimates of casualties are available. Banks have been instructed not to disburse money to any Marxist organisation. At 17-00 hours the battle for Floridsdorf, the working class quarter in the north of the city, continues.

The Federal troops have been bombarding the Socialists the whole of the afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

VIENNA, Febry. 13.

Socialists, who are trapped in the huge blocks of ultra-modern flats, are fighting desperately with backs to the wall using bombs, machineguns, rifles and defending with the utmost valour Socialism's 15 years of hegemony in Vienna.

Meanwhile Governmental forces are ruthlessly employing all devices of destructive warfare, the steadily advancing artillery firing in the Ottakring quarter, while in the Heiligenstadt quarter the giant block flats called "Karl Marxhof" is offering the stoutest resistance to troops, who are machinegunning the windows.

Mr. Heimwehr has occupied the tramcar and electricity works and are endeavouring to start the dynamos to resume service. It is impossible to guess the casualties, but it is believed that the killed number hundreds and the wounded thousands.

Only four morning newspapers were published giving meagre official accounts of the disturbances. Although the situation is most tense, Curfew Order is already modified and theatres are allowed shows to-night.

All Vienna had to walk to to go to work to-day, but many works and shops are closed. Nazis have been strictly enjoined to abstain from participation. The Government is winning in Linz. Only a few points are held by the Socialists in Graz, where 50 are dead, and hundreds are wounded, but now there is quiet apart from scuffles.

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE BUDGET.

TOKIO, Feb. 13.

The Lower House of the Diet has passed the budget wherein the deficit resulting from the Japanese operations in Manchuria is proposed to be met by a loan of 881 million Yen. Additional Farm Relief measures costing 20 million Yen will later be submitted to the Diete.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost at the H. O. H. Fete—a diamond weighing 2 carats, worth about Rs. 2,500/- belonging to Mr. Gopaldas Nathubhai, residing at Gamdevi, Tejpal Road. One who restores the same to the owner will be handsomely rewarded. (1993).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a trained, reliable and well experienced Chauffeur Motor Mechanic. Salary Rs. 70-2-80, with free quarters. Apply to the Secretary The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (7957).

Wanted All To Learn Complete Touch Typewriting, Rs. 7. Shorthand Rs. 15. Standard Typewriter Co., Opposite Petit Library.

Wanted for the newly established State Bank of Junagadh State, Head Accountant and Clerks with Banking experience. Applications, stating qualifications and salary expected to be sent, with references attached, to Box No. 7958 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—a B.P.N.A. trained, qualified, and experienced nurse. Apply to Chief Medical Officer, Labour Hospital, Gheekanta, Ahmedabad. (7952).

Unemployment No More.—Here is a big pay job for every one without exception. Apply with two pice stamp. Unemployment Works P.O. Box 116, Delhi. (1936).

Wanted—Accountants, Accounts and Correspondence Clerks, Cashiers for Bank Services. Apply stating salary with Ans. 1-1|4 for terms. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (1954).

Wanted a typist with good handwriting, apply in own handwriting with copies of certificates stating lowest salary to Box No. 1969, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—Bungalow St. Vincents at Ridge Road, excellent situation. Apply Gordhandas Bhugwandas Narotamdas, "Kapole Niwas Office," Sandhurst Road, between 7 and 8 P.M. (1950).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Palmistry—Full life-study against palm-prints (taken with printers' ink or lamp-black & oil)—birth-data and Rs. 1|4 M.O. Accuracy guaranteed. "Mercury", Tirupati. (1933).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted A Partner with Rs. 5,000/- for expansion of profitable business. Liberal terms. Profits guaranteed. Apply Vitra Co., Post Box 859, Bombay. (1991).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans available on Estates, Jewellery, Govt. and Personally Securities. Bombay Estate Agency, Dr. Deshmukh Lane, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, 4. (1992).

Loans, Small or Large arranged by European. All matters confidential. Interview by appointment only. Write, Tudor-Stuart, 6, Rampart Row, Fort. (1989).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Send Time And Date of Birth or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest. The Great Indian Astrological Hall, P.O. Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. (1907).

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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THE KOLHAPUR SUGAR MILLS, LTD.

WANTED INSURANCE COMPANIES TO NOTE.

The property of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Ltd., consisting of Mills, Stores, Godowns, Buildings and Standing Crops, worth approximately Rs. 15,00,000/- are to be insured against fire, accidents and floods. Please communicate with our representative Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar, care Mr. A. B. Pandit, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

SHIRGAOKAR BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.

Kolhapur, 9-2-'34. 7953

Legal Notices

NOTICE

KOOVERLAL ACHALDAS is informed that 2nd March, 1934, is fixed for hearing our client the defendant's Chamber Summons for adding you as a party defendant in the Counter-claim of our client in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 2380 of 1925 and for setting aside the abatement of that suit.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA AND CO.,
Defendants' Attorneys.
7959

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND BONAFIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ARTISTIC FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR PALACES AND BUNGALOWS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 18th February, 1934 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.'s show rooms, at Queens Road opp. Charni Road Station very valuable and artistic carved and plain furniture consisting of dining tables, chairs and side-boards, very rich carved drawing room cabinets and wall cabinets, silver show cases silk tapestry lined chesterfield and drawing room suites and chairs, carved teapoys, fancy ornaments, artistic three mirrors chival glass, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, zoondah cupboards, single and double wooden bedsteads, grand father clock two richly hand carved screens for which gold medals have been presented in exhibitions etc., etc.

The furniture is being sold to close above show rooms.

Catalogues will be published and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5303	25 Feb.	7 March.
†Ginyo Maru	6613	24 Feb	10 Mar
Heinan Maru	4364	8 Mar	20 Mar

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.
Hikawa Maru	11600	24 Mar.

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"SULOCHANA"
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HER SPLENDID WORK In
"SULOCHANA or TEMPLE BELLS"
With
D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, GULAM MAHOMED, HADI, JAMSHEDJI.
Director: CHAUDHARY
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Daily 3 shows 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Thursday Matinee show will begin at 3-30 p.m.

The immortal
"CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE"
as a great screen monument
BALACLAVA
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SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
to schools and colleges in all shows

Special Talkie films of EARTHQUAKE HAVOC at Jamalpur, Monghyr, Patna, with appalling speech of SANTOSH KUMAR BABU Mayor of Calcutta, to help relief fund.

H. O. H. APPEAL FUND CHARITY SHOW
THURSDAY, 15th Feb. at 6-30 p.m
Under the Kind Patronage and distinguished presence of
H. E. LADY BRABOURNE
"CITY OF SONG"
WITH
JAN KIEPURA
World-famous tenor
THE CARLTON
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and annas 7. Tickets of one rupee and seven annas classes available in advance.

Fifth & Last Week!
SHREE MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S
RADHA-MOHAN
OR
NAND-KE-LALA
featuring
MODAK & ZUBEIDA
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Time:—5-30, 8, and 10-30. p.m.

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AJANTA'S
LATEST
Vasava-Datta
AT
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JAYANT PICTURES' HINDI MUSICAL TALKIE
Veena Veli
or SHAHI LAKKARHARA
Featuring
MISS JOHRA, MISS TARA, MARUTI PEHELWAN, KASHINATH LAVJEE LAVANGIA
DELICIOUS MUSIC—DELIGHTFUL DIALOGUES
GORGEOUS SETTINGS
DON'T FAIL TO SEE AND HEAR IT
AT
MINERVA TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

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nder the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

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M Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd. Bombay.)
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With effect from 15th April, 1933. interest on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 will be allowed at 1 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 2½ per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
Ag.-General Manager.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
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LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest mounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS pened. Rules may be obtained n application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee usiness generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
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MAN-O'-WAR OF ALL MUSICAL SHOWS!
PALACE
Near Byculla Station
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Thursday 4 p.m. Matinee.
Sunday Morning Show 10-30 a.m.
JACK OAKIE
POLLY WALKER,
in
HIT THE DECK
9—SONG HITS—9
Gorgeous scenes in technicolour.

"Slanderous Campaign" Against Gandhiji

SJT. HARDAYAL NAG ENDORSES DR. TAGORE'S PROTEST AGAINST "PUBLIC SCANDAL"

CHANDPUR, Feb. 12.

Sj. Haradayal Nag has issued the following statement in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's coming visit to Bengal:—

"Dr. Tagore's protest against the 'slanderous campaign' that has been going on for some time against Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Bengal has not come a moment too soon. The campaign has really turned into a public scandal and it could no longer escape the notice of Dr. Tagore who abhores indecency more than anything else.

I have neither capacity nor mind to add anything to what Dr. Tagore has said about Mahatma Gandhi, but I am curious to know who are responsible for the vilifications of Mahatmaji. The Bengal Hindus may have some grievances against him in connection with the Poona Pact. But what is the Poona Pact if the White Paper Constitution becomes unacceptable to India?

The opposition to Mahatma Gandhi's Bengal visit may have come from some politically-minded Hindus of Bengal, but his vilifications seem to have come from some other quarters. The real source of and reasons for those vilifications shall ever remain a mystery. Bengal as a whole shall never hesitate to welcome Mahatma Gandhi."—United Press.

SHAUKAT ALI ON HIS MISSION

Tour To Achieve National Solidarity

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who arrived here yesterday interviewed by the "United Press" said that he was touring India for the larger issue of National solidarity which must be preceded by unity among different Muslim organisations.

Although the Maulana supported His Highness the Aga Khan's view that during the transitional period when reforms were very near, he thought much stress may not be put upon unity as all parties have the same objective.—United Press.

BIHAR SUGAR CROP CAN BE SAVED

Mr. Devalal On Need Of Immediate Action

MEERUT, Feb. 9.
(By Mail).

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. Earnest Devalal, Secretary of the Northern India Sugar Mills Association said that in view of the fact that only a few sugar factories were destroyed in North Bihar the problem of transporting kolus in that area from Meerut division did not present any difficulty. It would be comparatively easy to save crops worth about Rs. 40 lakhs in Bihar if only the Railway and the district authorities co-operate with each other.

Proceeding he stressed the imperative need for immediate action and said that not only will Bihar be saved of huge losses, but on the contrary her 'gur' could be supplied to sugar factories in Meerut area.

To enable the mills in Meerut division to purchase 'gur' a reduction in railway freight was, in his opinion, necessary.—A.P.

PARIS FAIR—1934

(From A Correspondent).

The next re-union of the Paris Trade Fair will be held in May 1934. People from all parts of the world will meet in this International and Universal manifestation for buying and selling.

The Fair is of special interest to merchants and industrialists particularly during these days of trade depression. It will afford them a good opportunity to exhibit their products, transact business for the future as also to establish commercial relations with foreign countries and particularly with France and her colonies.

India is at present not only a supplier of raw materials and articles of food to foreign countries, but also an important purchaser of machinery and semi-finished articles for her industries and of finished articles for her internal consumption which she does not manufacture. The Paris fair affords an excellent opportunity for establishing trade relations with India's foreign customers.

As the shops and stalls at the Paris Fair, the cost of living in fairly good hotels are still cheap (from rupees ten per diem) and special residential arrangements will be made for foreign visitors, industrial and trading houses in India, can avail themselves of this opportunity and send a representative to the Fair to exhibit their goods. Besides, the same person might as well represent several Indian firms if it is more convenient to them.

All particulars regarding the Paris Fair may be obtained from the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, 2, Hare Street, Post Box No. 323, Calcutta.

PANCHAYATS AND SWARAJ

Ex-Governor Of C. P. On Their Importance

SAGODA (C. P.), Feb. 13.

Presiding over the Berar Village Panchayat Conference at Sagoda (District Buldhana), Mr. Tambe, ex-Governor of the Central Provinces, dwelt in extenso upon the legislative activities of Village Panchayats of bygone days and advocated the establishment of a minimum number of 3,000 Panchayats in Berar with a view to lay a secure and firm foundation of future Swaraj.

Resolutions characterising the Viceroy's announcement on Berar as unsatisfactory and supporting the demand of Berar All-Parties Conference for creation of Berar into an autonomous Self-Governing Province were unanimously carried.—United Press.

SIR P. C. MITTER'S SUCCESSOR

Sir C. C. Ghose Appointed New Executive Councillor

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal this afternoon formally announces the appointment of Sir Charu Chander Ghose as a temporary member of the Governor's Executive Council vice Sir Pravas Chandra Mitter, who expired recently.

The Honourable Sir Charuchander Ghose took charge of office in the forenoon to-day.—(United Press).

38 COTTAGES GUTTED

Baby Roasted Alive In Sind Village Fire Disaster

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Feb. 13.

News has been received from Tatta, 60 miles east of Karachi that as a result of fire 38 cottages in village Memon were gutted.

It is stated, while the men were engaged in the fields, panicky women rushed out leaving behind a twelve months old baby who was roasted alive.

The loss was estimated at about Rs. 23,000.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

DEWAS' FIFTIETH DAY OF PENANCE

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 13.

Maharaja Sir Tokoyi Rad Puar of Dewas State (Senior) is now on the 50th day of his fast which commenced from December 26 last. He is only occasionally helping himself with water, milk and fruit.

It is understood that His Highness is determined to continue his fast till such time as his grievance, so far as they relate to the management of Devasthana, are not remedied.

His Highness is receiving the whole-hearted co-operation in his grim resolve of penance unto death from his second royal consort, his brother and other members of the house.—United Press.

Indian Medical Council

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

It is understood that the first meeting of the Indian Medical Council will be held in Delhi on March 9.

Major-General Sprawson, Director-General, I.M.S., is appointed president of the Indian Medical Council.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY:
Hindu:—Fagan Shud 1, 1990.
Muslim:—Shavval 29, 1352.
Parsi:—Shehrevar 11, 1303.
Sunrise:—7h. 8m.
Sunset:—6h. 38m.
Hightide:—0.07; 12.09.
Lowtide:—6.22; 18.10.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 15.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4-15 p.m.

SOCIAL GATHERING:—A social gathering of the Bombay Government Law College students will be held at the C.J. Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M.R. Jayakar will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE:—In the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum Back Rd., to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Pt. Budhadev Vidyalankar will deliver a public lecture on the superiority of Vedic Varna and Ashram System in comparison with the present Communism and Bolshevism theories.

SANGAT SABHA:—The meeting of the Sabha will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, when Mr. B.B. Keskar will speak in Marathi on "What I Saw at Calcutta."

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Strathnaver" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th inst.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Surat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th inst.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. "Franenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on 15th inst.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED.)
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A GREAT LOVE STORY
A marvellous Championship Fight
EXCITING FROM START TO FINISH.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"PRIZEFIGHTER AND THE LADY"
Starring
MAX BAER, MYRNA LOY
PRIMO CARNERA
JACK DEMPSEY
London Release Title:—
"EVERY WOMAN'S MAN"
NEXT SATURDAY
WARNER BAXTER
A Manhattan cocktail made of
INTRIGUE-ROMANCE- MYSTERY
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Which Enthusiastic Film "Fans" CLAMOUR TO SEE!
"KARMA"
"KARMA"
starring the beautiful
DEVIKA RANI
EVERY SHOW PACKED
Here's impartial proof:—
".....even after "House Full" boards were put up crowds eagerly waited outside to see ....."
—"Times of India."
Book Now Free List Stopped
Phone: 20422.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin.
12 Noon—European music.
12-30 p.m. Indian music.
1 p.m. Market opening rates and close down.
6-30 p.m. "Purity for Men Next to Life, the Greatest Good," a talk by A.K. Vesavewalla in Gujerati.
6-40 p.m. Sponsored programme by S. Rose and Co., Ltd.
7-30 p.m. Market prices. (Interval).
8-15 p.m. Empire Relay.
9 p.m. News, Weather and Cotton Rates.
9-10 p.m. Newsreel: a commentary on the week's events.
9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic Orchestra.
11 p.m. Close down.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Footlight Parade" Daily at 6-30 a.m. and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Sulochana or Temple Bells."
Time as usual.
REGAL—"Prize fighter and the Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 pm
CAPITOL—"Karma" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Karma" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Vagabond King" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Thru A Keyhole" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West End—"Veer Babruvahan" Time as Usual.
GLOBE—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 pm
ROXY—"Just Smith" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Merchant of Arabia" Daily at 5, 8-15, and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Hit the Deck" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Veerangna Panna" Time as Usual.
MINERVA—"Veena- Veli" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 pm,

EMPIRE BROADCASTING:

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Trocadero Cinema Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Pianoforte interlude.
8-45 p.m. Military Band Concert (Gramophone Records).
9-30 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
10-15 p.m. Whither Britain? A talk.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "C" Ward will meet near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station tomorrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Baradine" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd inst. arrived at Port Said at 2 a.m. on the 12th inst. and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

ANOTHER GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

Two Acussed Remanded To Custody

Another den of alleged gamblers was brought to light as a result of the raid carried on in Sorabji Chawl at the De Lisle Road by the Bombay Police on Sunday.

Two of the accused were charged with conducting a gaming house. Some cowries and money found during the raid were produced in the court by the Police.

The accused have been remanded to custody.

DEVIKA RANI'S DEPARTURE TO LAHORE

Bombay Engagements Put Off For A Week

Devika Rani with her husband, Mr. Himansu Rai, left on Tuesday night for Lahore in connection with the opening of the film "Karma" in that city on Friday next.

Dahanu Sends Rs. 1,700

The Secretary of the Earthquake Relief Fund Dahanu, writes:

An Earthquake Relief Fund is opened here and Rs. 850 have already been sent to the Viceroy's Fund through the Bank of Bihar, Patna, and Rs. 850 have been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna on Feb. 9.

DEFENCE COUNSEL READS POLICE DIARY

SUB-INSPECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED IN "FREE PRESS" CASE

Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin of the Dongri Police Station was examined as a Court-witness at the resumed hearing on Tuesday of the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali charged Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor and Mr. D.N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" with defamation, before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Mr. Syed Hassan with Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. C.N. Kanuga with Mr. G. R. Gadkari, Advocates, defended the accused.

After 90 minutes' argument whether Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin should be allowed to enter the witness-box to depose to the incident that took place about the lorry with five Muslim volunteers, brought to the Police Station and then allowed to go by Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin, the Magistrate called the Police-officer as a Court's witness.

He narrated the incidents that led to the arrest of the five volunteers and the lorry and told the Court that it was on the certificate of Dr. Shaikh that he had allowed them to go. He had made an entry in the Station House diary that it was Maulana Irfan, who had given the certificate, but this he said, he had done as he did not at that time know the name of Dr. Shaikh. He also denied that a blood-stained knife was found, and said that the statements made by two Police Constables that he had not gone to the Mazagaon Police Court, were false. He was, however, unable to point out any entry in the Station House Diary to show that he had gone to the Mazagaon Court.

THOSE "MISSING" PAGES.

Before the proceedings started the Magistrate said that he had received a letter from the Commissioner of Police that the missing pages in the Police Marathi Diary maintained at the J.J. Hospital were with Superintendent Smith, who had kept it with him in connection with the inquiry held by him. Superintendent Smith was not aware that the papers in question were required by the Court. The papers were now available if they were wanted.

LORRY SEARCHED.

Sub-Inspector Sheikh Karim Mohyuddin of the Dongri Police Station, examined by the Court, stated that during the riots of May 1932, he was attached to the Dongri Police Station. It was at his instructions that the lorry containing the four or five persons, all Mahomedans, was brought to the Police Station by Sergeant Carter. He had received a complaint from a Hindu gentleman, whose name he did not know, about the conduct of the persons in that lorry and so he had asked Sergeant Carter to bring the lorry to the station. The lorry was searched by the witness, who found in it cotton wool, some with blood stains and some bandages. On the persons he found some money, not more than Rs. 5 or 6, and on two of them he found ordinary penknives. The men were all wearing Khaki, except the driver. There were two injured persons in the lorry, one Hindu and a Mahomedan. They were sent to the hospital, where the Hindu was detained and the Mahomedan was allowed to go after treatment.

ALLOWED TO GO.

Subsequently, Sub-Inspector Mohyuddin said that he went to Mazagaon in the same lorry to obtain the remand of another prisoner. He returned to the Police Station, and saw Maulana Irfan and two others, waiting there. Witness asked Maulana Irfan, whether he knew the persons who had been detained in the charge-room, but the stranger, who was along with Maulana Irfan, replied that the men were known to him and that they were respectable. He then allowed the men to go, and returned to them the penknives and their money. He did not make any inquiries about the lorry, as he was not concerned with it.

ENTRIES IN DIARY.

Witness further said in answer to the questions put to him by the Magistrate that the Marathi Diary maintained in the Police Station was written by P.C. 3311, who had given evidence previously. No inventory had been made of the articles found on the persons in the search, but if an inventory had been made, it would have been entered in the Marathi Diary. Describing the lorry, witness said that it had a red cloth on its side with a white cross on it. There were no bamboo sticks found in the lorry, nor did Havildar Tawde give him any blood-stained knife as deposed to by him.

CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

Witness was then examined by Mr. Syed Hassan for the prosecution, he said that he did go to the Mazagaon Police Court on that day and the statement made by Havildar Tawde, that witness had not gone there was false. Witness denied that he had given Havildar Tawde a remand application on that day. Witness denied that the lorry was searched at the Mazagaon Police Court as deposed by the two Police Constables who had previously given evidence. Witness was in the lorry all the time and he would have known it if there was a search.

MAULANA IRFAN.

Mr. Kanuga then examined the witness. He stated that he had been in the police force for the past nine years as a sub-inspector. He knew Maulana Irfan very well as he had come to Dharavi to pacify the Mahomedans during a riot that took place there in 1930. Witness said that he was not surprised to see Maulana Irfan in the Police Station when he returned from Mazagaon. Maulana Irfan had not come there in connection with the lorry incident, but on some other business. Witness did not know who the two companions of Maulana Irfan were when he asked Maulana Irfan whether he knew the men who had been detained. "I got no reply from Maulana Irfan, but his companion, whose name I did not know at that time, told me that they were good people." The name of that gentleman, I know now, is Dr. Shaikh of the Gowli Mohol-la Hospital. Relying on the statement made by Dr. Shaikh, as well as other inquiries, witness allowed the men to go.

Mr. Kanuga: Did not Maulana Irfan corroborate Dr. Shaikh?

Witness: No, he remained silent all the time.

Mr. Kanuga: Why did you return the knives?

Witness: There was no order at the time about confiscation of knives.

Witness then said that if no arrest was made, no entry of the inventory was made in the books.

Mr. Kanuga: If no arrest takes place, no entry will be made regarding articles discovered on persons brought to the station on suspicion; even if a bloodstained knife was found no entry would be made?

Mr. Syed Hassan objected to the question, but the Magistrate overruled the objection.

Witness: If a bloodstained knife is found, an entry must be made even if the person is allowed to go. or every incident happening in the station, an entry is made.

VISIT TO MAZGAON.

Witness said that there was no documentary evidence to show that he had gone to the Mazagaon Police Court on the day in question. Although it was the rule that an entry should be made in the Station House Diary, he had not made one in respect of his visit to the Mazagaon Court. Witness said that when he went to Mazagaon there was no one left in charge of the Station although it was against the rules to do so.

Witness said that a full statement about this incident was given to the Police Commissioner on May 28, 1932.

ENTRY IN DIARY

Mr. Kanuga: Let us see the Diary entry made by you about this incident?

Mr. Kanuga: Your Worship, this is what the entry which is written by the witness says: "May 16, 2-30 p.m. Sergeant Carter brought lorry with some Muslim volunteers about whom complaints were made of foul acts. (here there is a query mark), and an endorsement in the handwriting of witness, which reads: "Received complaints that injured persons, before being removed to the hospital, were robbed of their valuable possessions." Continuing the reading of the Station House entry Mr. Kanuga proceeded "Mr. Maulana Irfan of the Khilafat came and said that responsible persons like Maulana Irfan are sent with the volunteers with each lorry and certified that the volunteers of the so-called ambulance were good people. The lorry and the volunteers allowed to go."

"WHICH IS CORRECT?"

Mr. Kanuga: Mr. Mohyuddin, you have told us only a few minutes before that Maulana Irfan was silent and that you allowed the men to go on a certificate furnished by Dr. Shaikh. Your entry in the diary is quite the contrary. Which is correct? You also said a few minutes ago that you did not know whether Maulana Irfan came there as a Khilafat leader. You denied all knowledge, but your entry says about Maulana Irfan that he was of the Khilafat?

Witness: I put Maulana Irfan's name because I did not know Dr. Shaik's name at that time.

Mr. Kanuga: How do you explain the expression, "a responsible person like Maulana Irfan"?

Witness: That is what Dr. Shaikh told me.

Mr. Kanuga: Yet you did not ask Maulana Irfan a word?

Witness: Yes.

Witness was then asked to explain the entry about the men sent to the hospital. Mr. Kanuga said: "Do tell us a more credible story. How do you connect the two injured persons sent to the hospital at 2 p.m. with persons found in the lorry?"

Witness: Because I ordered Havildar Tawde to go.

Further hearing was at this stage adjourned to Thursday.

POLITICALS IN SABARMATI JAIL

Director Of Information Denies Press Reports

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

On December the 2nd last the "Bombay Chronicle" published a paragraph dealing with the treatment of political prisoners in the Sabarmati Jail, the chief complaints being with regard to the physical condition of the prisoners and the bad food supplied to them.

Complaints of this kind appear in the Press from time to time, usually based upon malicious reports from ex-prisoners and official investigation demonstrates their falsity. But it is often forgotten that jails are visited by a number of visitors, officials and non-officials, the former being officers of Government unconnected with the Jail Department. These visitors, officials and non-officials, go to the prisons from time to time, inspect the food and move freely among the prisoners, who are at liberty to bring grievances to their notice.

"NO FOUNDATION."

The allegations in the "Bombay Chronicle" were referred to these visitors, officials and non-officials, the latter numbering ten, and their opinion is unanimous that there is no foundation whatsoever for them. The newspaper report says: "The food is intolerable, the jowari bread containing plenty of stony dust and what is called vegetables by courtesy being little better than boiled grass and waste leaves, fit only for beasts".

"PURE INVENTION."

This allegation is a pure invention. The jowari bread has been examined and eaten by the visitors, while, as regards the vegetables used, they are actually grown in the jail compound and some of the visitors point out that these vegetables are of better quality than can be obtained in the bazaar.

Another allegation is that the prisoners are given hard labour indiscriminately and when they fall ill are discharged from hospital and made to resume hard labour before they are fully recovered. This again is absolutely untrue and moreover no complaint appears to have been made by any prisoner to the visitors that such a system was in force in the jail. On the contrary, the opinion of visitors is that all prisoners are treated with humanity and consideration.

"GAINED IN WEIGHT."

The article goes on to say: "One is not therefore surprised to learn that almost all the political prisoners in the jail have lost weight heavily during the last few weeks". While loss of weight is not necessarily harmful or an indication of bad treatment, in fact, the records show that all but one of the political prisoners have gained in weight since admission to the jail. It may be added that the observations of the visitors refer to the period covered by the allegations and not to visits paid to the jail subsequently.

DISARMAMENT QUESTION

Henderson's Note To Conference

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Steering Committee of the Disarmament Commission sat for two hours, but did not deal with the question of the new date for the reconvocation of the Conference. This will possibly be considered in the afternoon session.

This morning's proceedings consisted of a study of the British, French and Italian notes. These revealed sharp difference between the French and German positions. Mr. Henderson submitted a draft letter to be sent to all members of the Conference.

MAGISTRATE DISAPPROVES OF DEFENCE METHODS

Judgment In Defamation Case Against Bombay Advocate Reserved Till February 27

"I have been waiting to express my emphatic disapproval of the way in which the case has been conducted from the very beginning," remarked Mr. Oscar Brown Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Tuesday, at the conclusion of the defence arguments in the case in which Mr. P.N. Godhino, an Advocate of the High Court stands charged with the publication of a defamatory statement against his former clerk Mr. Rustom Velati.

ALLEGED BRIBING OF POLICE.

Continuing his unfinished address, Mr. S. A. Shete, Defence Counsel said that the prosecution had not brought in evidence to show that the accused was bribing the Police-officers before August 1929. Most of the entries in the Cheque-Book counterfoils had been made in pencil and some of them were in ink. This, the counsel submitted, was done purposely by the complainant and all the entries were made at one time.

MISSING PASS-BOOKS.

The counsel argued at length about the question of two missing pass-books and the anonymous letter to the accused and in conclusion, held that the whole case was a long manoeuvred one. Though the charge against the accused was a simple and small one, a lot of unnecessary and irrelevant matter had been brought to which the accused had to give a proper reply.

Magistrate: Not only has irrelevant matter been brought in by the complainant into the case, but the defence has strengthened the case of the complainant by trying to prove by their cross-examination that the complainant had taken away monies upto Rs. 25,000. I am really in a peculiar position. Instead of refuting the charge, the defence has been trying by their way of cross-examination, to prove the case of the complainant. One step more to say that the complainant had swallowed the amount.

Counsel: The defence is that the accused did not publish that sentence to Hormusji Sorabji as the charge says. If the charge were to be that the publication was to Salazar, the accused would have pleaded guilty.

"NOT YOUR DEFENCE."

Magistrate: Is it open to me, Mr. Shete, to hold that Mr. Godhino had sufficient grounds to use those words. But that is not your defence.

Continuing the Magistrate said, that if he held the accused guilty of the charge, he would conclude by saying that the accused had sufficient grounds, 'bona fide' grounds—and sufficient evidence had been recorded—to have made that statement. But supposing it is held that the complainant had not proved the case the result would be that the complainant would walk out of the Court—neither better nor worse than when he came in.

MAGISTRATE'S DISAPPROVAL.

It was at this stage that the Magistrate referred to the way the case had been conducted although by the defence, who instead of trying to disprove the charge had gone on with their cross-examination in a way which partly substantiated the prosecution story. "I have been waiting to express my emphatic disapproval of the way in which the case has been conducted from the very beginning. I take this opportunity to say it. I did not say anything about it earlier, because I did not want to shut out anything. I wanted to give a fair hearing to both the sides," added the Magistrate.

DEFENCE ANSWERS.

To this the defence counsel replied that the prosecution had attributed several things to the accused, who could not possibly let them go unchallenged. If they were left unchallenged and the defence dealt only with the subject-matter of the charge, the Court might have entertained some doubt about the accused, who was a leading lawyer.

The Magistrate said that he did entertain a certain amount of doubt in the very beginning.

"DUTY TO CHALLENGE."

Continuing the counsel stated that, as the defence felt it its duty to challenge those statements regarding police officers, they had tried to disprove the statements before the Court. He added, that the question might be taken up both by the Bar Council and the Police Commissioner for enquiry. If the complainant had been wise, continued Mr. Shete, he would have stopped with the subject-matter of the charge and would have thrown the burden of disproving it on the defence. The counsel opined that the extraneous matter had been introduced by the complainant with a view to sling mud at the accused.

Judgment was reserved till February 27.

CONSTABLE RESCUES MARATHA WOMAN

Gallantry Praised By Magistrate

Gangabai Arjun, a Maratha woman, aged 20, who was rescued by a constable from being dragged into the sea on last Friday was placed before Mr. N.T. Junglewala at Dadar Police Court as she was suspected of committing suicide.

She informed the court that she waded into the ebbing tide with the intention of catching shellfish, when she felt giddy, fell down and was trailed off into the downstream.

The Police Constable who rescued her from a watery grave in his evidence said that vthe woman was found struggling against the ebbing tide on Friday 9.

The Magistrate, congratulating the Police Constable for his commendable gallantry, acquitted the accused.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Owing to repeated public request, the Hagenbeck animal film and lecture by the Circus Manager will be repeated to-morrow (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Biological Association.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1934

BEHAR PEASANTS' PLIGHT

When last week Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the case of certain officials in Bihar attaching the 'lota' and bedding of an earthquake victim, because he had failed to pay the Chowkidari tax, we felt the report to be incredible and hoped that, if the incident was at all true, it was a solitary exception. But we now learn that instances of such incredible harassment are far from casual exceptions. Pandit Jawaharlal, who promised a fuller report of the conditions in rural parts, is now under arrest, and his report may not be published at all. But we learn from the United Press that reports are steadily pouring into the Muzaffarpur Branch of the Central Relief Committee's Office from the interior about alleged harassments of afflicted peasants for the recovery of Chowkidari tax and Malguzari rents due to the landlords in the Muzaffarpur Sub-Division. It is alleged that the villagers have been notified by beat of drum that, failing immediate payments for Chowkidari tax for 1933, their movable properties would be auctioned. Such treatment of persons who have lost their all in the earthquake would seem an over-drawn picture, even in fiction. But truth, it is well said, is often stranger than fiction.

Indefensible

A representative conference of peasants in Sitamarhi Sub-Division is understood to have strongly protested against these unfair activities of the officials and the landlords. It is a pity that the peasants, who have to struggle hard for their daily bread, should also have to agitate for the protection of such of their scanty belongings as have escaped the general destruction. It is time, however, that the Bihar Government and the public in general impressed upon the officials and landlords concerned that it is indefensible on their part to claim revenue or rent at such a juncture. It is, indeed, in the interests of the landlords themselves to help the peasants to be alive and till the soil. Let the Bihar officials remember that the eyes of the world are upon them and that they cannot afford to flout public opinion by subjecting the destitute peasantry to such treatment as has been alleged.

On Verge Of Starvation

It is ascertained by now that thousands of square miles of arable land are converted into deserts and that innumerable wells and tanks are dried up. This means that lakhs of people are already on the verge of starvation. The question, therefore, is, as Pandit Jawaharlal put it, not how much the peasant should pay to Government or the landlord, but how much should be paid to him by them and the public. It is the obvious and urgent duty of the Government to declare famine in all such areas where famine conditions actually obtain or are imminent, and to postpone all collections till the ryots are really in a position to pay up their dues. The landlords, too, will be wise not to kill the geese that give them the golden eggs. The alleged policy of the Government and the landlords makes it necessary for private relief workers to be doubly vigilant about the interests of the destitute ryots. When a selfish landlord rackrents a ryot, there is every chance of local officials taking the side of the former, of assuming that the latter is able enough to pay the rent and of denying him the relief he needs. It is the duty of the Central Relief Committee under Babu Rajendra Prasad to hasten to the rescue of such ryots and it is the duty of the public to place adequate funds in the hands of this Committee for such relief. We trust Gandhiji will expedite his visit to Bihar and place himself, if only for a time, at the head of the people's relief organisation. His very presence there will give to the stricken people the assurance they sorely need that their interests are absolutely safe in his hands.

Thriftless And Bureaucratic

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has issued an illuminating statement on "the working of the Bombay Port Trust and the threatened diversion of Bombay's sea-borne trade." The statement brings into relief the thriftless and bureaucratic ways of the Port Trust and makes out that such ways, more than anything else, are responsible for the threatened diversion of trade to other ports. It is, indeed, notorious that the Trust officers are paid extravagantly and that the principle of Indianisation is scandalously neglected in the higher offices. "In comparison with the management of the newer ports," says the Maharashtra Chamber's Committee, "the Bombay Port Trust appears to be over-departmentalised, over-officered and over-elaborated." It needlessly maintains a separate Railway and a separate Stores Department, whereas the use of the adjoining State Railway and of the Government Stores Purchases Department would have been more economical. It is certain that if the Trust could be thoroughly Indianised and could effect all possible economies otherwise, it would easily hold its own against new competing ports, few of which can claim better natural advantages than Bombay. An authoritative and searching inquiry into the affairs of the Trust is absolutely necessary.

The Sorriest Profession

Presiding over the eighth session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, Mr. K. S. Vakil exposed some of the worst features of our secondary education, namely, the poor training and the poor payment of the teachers. In fact the two defects go together, for when teachers are poorly paid, they are not anxious to undertake the cost of special training. The question thus is essentially a financial one and it is impossible to make any appreciable progress in our education, secondary or primary, so long as thousands of teachers are paid less than carpenters or havildars in offices. Mr. Vakil pointed out that in 1920-21 Government raised the minimum monthly salary of graduate teachers in Government secondary schools from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70, but in the year of grace 1934 Government have thought fit to reduce the salary to Rs. 45. If this is the condition in Government schools, one can imagine that in the much larger number of poorer private ones. A province in which teachers are the first and worst victims of retrenchment can hardly entertain hopes of any decent progress in education.

Our London Letter

DIFFICULTIES FOR NATIONAL GOVT.: THE GATHERING STORM

(BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

(By Air Mail)

After a long Christmas holiday Parliament has started work. The opening session which had been a very tame one is confined merely to questions on a variety of subjects which had been kept in suspense during the two months' recess. However, in political circles it is believed that the Government has purposely created an atmosphere of peace even though it is the calm before the gathering storm. The present session will be more fully occupied with domestic troubles. The principal task of every winter session is always the budget. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is happy so far that he will have no situation to face in winding up the account of the closing year. In fact with, self-congratulatory smiles he will come forward with a surplus in the current year's account. Of course, surpluses in British budgets upto fifty million pounds are to be automatically carried into the account of the Sinking Fund on the huge war debt, unless Parliament decrees otherwise by a special resolution. The troubles will begin, however, when the Chancellor will have to admit that on the same basis of taxation and expenditure there would be another surplus next year. Large income tax payers will demand abolition of the extra six pence put on the income tax during the financial crisis, all Government civil servants, such as postmen, policemen and even teachers and High Court judges, will demand the restoration of the cuts in their wages. Patriots who will remember the Invergoden Mutiny and who are afraid of any discontent in the army and navy will demand the restoration of their wages; and yet the military and imperialist party will want a large increase in the expenditure on building new tanks, modern naval ships and doubling of fighting air crafts. Thus, in spite of happy financial situation, the Government will be bombarded from all sides with conflicting demands and will create so many hostile critics against themselves.

Unemployment Problem

The expenditure of the State in the new budgets for ordinary administration purposes will remain the same as now but there is a new heavy demand. The unemployment problem is to be associated with the provisions of the next budget. From the Chairman of the National and Provincial Bank down to the leaders of the Communist Party there is a determined cry that the Government should come forward with a new capital expenditure of a few hundred million pounds on useful work which may assist in adding to the happiness and health of the nation. Slump clearance, water supply, maternity homes for poor working class mothers are some of the schemes proposed to the Government to be made a uniform, national charge and not left to Borough Councils, County Councils and Ratepayers' Associations as separate haphazard petty schemes here and there. It is claimed that what would be spent by the nation on such a scheme would not only benefit the nation but would considerably lessen the financial burden as well as the social misery of the unemployed. It is argued that if a million men could be found employment in such activity, their increased demand for clothes and food etc would give an impetus to all other existing industries which would also employ more workers of both sexes.

The Gathering Storm

At an overcrowded meeting at the Memorial Hall on Tuesday Harry Politt, the Communist leader, proclaimed this to be the demand of the workers to be raised by means of hostile demonstrations in every village, town and city. Similarly many Chambers of Commerce are also demanding larger schemes for the improvement of transport and housing services. Even the Chairman of the National and Provincial Bank, at its annual meeting during the week, repeated Comrade Politt's demand without, of course, advocating his methods. There are signs, therefore, of a gathering storm over the coming budget in March and April on account of the apparent prosperity of the budget position This, however, is by no means the big domestic trouble for the Government in the present Parliament. A veritable fight which may ourst into a general national conflagration of fury and anger against the Government will range round what is called the new Unemployment Bill. This

(Continued on page 6).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY

Some Useful Lessons For The Seeds Trade

(By Railal Mulji Gandhi, President, Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay).

The Department of Agriculture of the Government of Bombay, must be congratulated on their recent publication of an excellent Report on the marketing of some agricultural products exported from Bombay to the United Kingdom, by Dr. T. G. Shirname. He has marshalled up-to-date information from various reliable sources about the marketing conditions of the agricultural products, which, of course, include oil-seeds, and drawn the attention of those interested in the same to some of the most glaring defects of the marketing conditions, and has offered some extremely opportune and practical suggestions with a view to remedying them.

In this article I desire to bring before those who are interested in the seeds trade, the results obtained by Dr. Shirname's critical study and his valuable suggestions in so far as they have important bearing on the urgent need of improving the marketing conditions of oil-seeds.

It is well-known that the oil-seeds occupy a very important place in the export-trade of the country; they come fourth in the total Indian exports, and next to raw cotton in the export trade of the Bombay Presidency. As Dr. Shirname points out in his Report, out of the average annual world exports of oil-seeds and nuts including oil of 9 to 10 million tons, the Indian share easily exceeds 1 million tons. Among the oil-seeds exported from Bombay, Groundnuts, Linseed, Castorseeds, Rapeseeds and Sesamum are the important ones.

So far as the Indian oil-seeds are concerned, the United Kingdom is not her largest buyer; just the same Indian seeds have considerable market there and, what is more important, on account of the highly organised business in oil-seeds transacted in London on the basis of contract forms issued by the Incorporated Oil-Seeds Association of London, very great attention must be paid to treatment received by the Indian oil-seeds in the London Market. Dr. Shirname, after very careful and close study of the position held by various oil-seeds individually in London, has come to some definite conclusions, which no body who has the real interest in the seeds trade at heart can ignore.

COMPLAINT ABOUT GROUNDNUTS.

Taking groundnuts first, in which India occupies a predominant position, Dr. Shirname observes that the most important trade complaints about Indian groundnuts in general and Bombay Groundnuts in particular, are:—

(1) The amount of free fatty acid due to the nuts being wetted either artificially or by rain.

(2) The admixture of foreign material, empty shells, unshelled pods and undeveloped kernels and

(3) Mixture of varieties that are disliked by trade either because of less oil percentage or of being liable to be damaged or wet.

Naturally, with such complaints, Indian shippers cannot expect to get, much less dictate, the price for the Indian groundnuts, which is decidedly superior in quality to other groundnuts, they deserve. Dr. Shirname points out that the Nigerian groundnuts have recently improved in quality and since October 1931, they have been quoted at a premium over the 'Coromandels.'

I would specially request the Indian shippers to devote most careful attention to these complaints, and urge them to do their best to improve this admittedly unsatisfactory situation. As Dr. Shirname has very pertinently pointed out, the remedy for improving the reputation of Indian groundnuts lies partly in the hands of producers and partly in the hands of distributors and those engaged in processing and storing the produce. What is of special importance to us traders is that we should organise, as suggested in the Report, on a more rational basis, the primary and secondary markets, with a view to bring about the much-needed co-ordination between the production, distribution and consumption of the commodity.

CASTORSEEDS.

As regards castorseeds, the Indian share in the world production is over 83 per cent., which clearly shows what an important position she holds in this trade. After studying the condition of the trade in this 'seed,' Dr. Shirname feels that though the Indian castorseed so far held its position in the world markets, it is quite possible that India may lose her trade in the commodity if proper attempts in this direction are not made in time. He draws our attention to the increasing competition from Manchuria, Russia and Brazil. The most important trade complaints that Dr. Shirname received during his recent stay in London about the Indian castorseed are:—

(1) Mixture.

(2) Varieties containing a lower percentage of oil.

(3) Admixture of earth, stones, shells, undecorticated seeds etc.

LINSEED.

Indian linseeds do not occupy as much favourable and promi-

(Continued on page 6).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CONFLICTING APOLOGIA.

It is something to be told by Sir Samuel Hoare, as he did in the Commons, that the Contai Magistrate's "invitation" to "local gentlemen" to attend the route march "seemed to have been expressed more peremptorily than contemplated "by the Bengal Troops Manual of 1914. In plain language it is an admission that the "invitations" were orders and that they were orders which the Magistrate had no authority to issue. But it is significant that the Bengal Goveernment refuse to find anything objectionable in the "invitations" and the sequel to non-attendance. The Home Member admitted that failure to attend ceremonial parades had never resulted in the persons concerned being called upon to give an explanation. Yet he justified the conduct of local officials on the ground of "courtesy." How is it that it has taken such a long number of years for the Government of Bengal and its local officials to wake up to the demands of "courtesy"?

ONE SIDE OF THE PICTURE

The discussion in the Commons on combating terrorism in Bengal gives one the impression that the House still believes with the Government in India that the problem calls for more and more repressive measures rather than for removing the root cause of political discontent by judicious conciliatory methods. It also shows that the House is still unimpressed by the persistence of the vicious circle of unrestrained repression aggravating discontent and the latter leading to still more drastic repression. It is obvious that the British people see only one side of the picture. But it will be well for them as well as for the Government of India to realise before it is too late that repression is not likely to be more effective in combating terrorism than it has been so far. Conciliation and the speedy satisfaction of national aspirations are the only effective remedy.

PAMPERED LANCASHIRE.

The All-India Swadeshi Sangha has good ground to complain that the proposed textile tariff duties are calculated more to safeguard British preference than to develop the indigenous industry. On the contrary the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is complaining that Government's proposals are not sufficiently favourable to Lancashire. That Chamber believes—not without reason—that Lancashire has the first claim on the Government of India as well as on the British Government. We should not be surprised to learn one of these days that the long delay in fixing the details of the Indo-Japanese Agreement is due to opposition from Lancashire as well as from Japan.

A WELCOME PROPOSAL.

We heartily support the move to arrange a cricket match with the M.C.C. in Bombay for the benefit of afflicted Bihar. Indeed, there is none who will doubt the value of the match that will bring in, at the most conservative of estimates, several thousands of rupees. The cause is so noble and the need for relief so urgent that M.C.C. headquarters, the team and Ceylon must not hesitate to welcome the move even though it may involve grave and inconvenient disturbance in the programme of the tourists. But we cannot help pointing out to the organisers that an "All-India" team means a team composed of eleven Indians, that such a team alone will evoke full enthusiasm in Bombay, and that a mixed crowd, say, of six Indians and five Europeans cannot be called a representative all-India Eleven. It will be a farce and will not be welcomed by the public. One can think of better "farces", without prejudice to the standard of the game, which are bound to prove more attractive from the points of view both of the spectators and the gate. One can, for instance, suggest a match between the M.C.C. and India with Naidu and Wazir Ali on the one hand and Jardine and Walters on the other exchanging sides. Another point that must be noted is Pataudi's participation. He must play for India and help to make this charity match in a noble cause a bigger success. And we are sure that he will not be deprived thereby of his status as an England player.

AGA KHAN'S LEADERSHIP.

The Aga Khan has come out with a correction in regard to the interview he gave to the Associated Press. He denies the passage in which he was reported to have called communalism "an anachronism" and condemned it as "wholly outrageous to the very spirit of democracy." If His Highness insists, one cannot but accept his denial. The corrected version, however, does not make much difference in essence. He still believes communal Government to be "an impossibility." In other words the principle on which the Communal Award is based is foolish, useless and calculated only to create difficulties. That being so and "mutual consent and compromise" being inevitable, why does the Aga Khan support the Communal Award even for a minute? What is his duty as a "Leader"? To follow his communalist followers and accept thanks and honours for services rendered to Islam and India through the cheerful acceptance of an impossible and vicious principle in the constitution? Or to lead them away from what he himself denounces? Does "leadership" carry some moral obligations also with it, or is it merely a cynical luxury?

Press Views

Is It Cricket?

In the first test match at Bombay, four or five Indian players were out l. b. w., on the first day and there was a flutter in the local press. But afterwards everything went on good-humouredly. It may be asked, why no Indian umpire was selected. But Indians made no bones about it and went on like good real sportsmen. So much consideration was shown to the feelings of the M. C. C. captain by the C. B. C., the Indian sides, and the Indian public, that he seems to feel that he is an Imperial General on a conquering expedition: and hence all the bad blood created in Australia and the slashing books afainst Mr. Jardine's methods published a few months ago by a player of the West Indies team. Mr. Tarrant's dismissal is not an isolated incident but it is symptomatic of the spirit in which Mr. Jardine conducts his captaincy.—"Sind Observer."

The Only Way

Sir Hassan suggests vocational education; but where are vocations to absorb the trained young men? However deplorable the present situation is, it is obvious that no radical alternative is available. Sir Hassan emphasises the need for drastic measures; but they will make the situation worse. It is possible to solve the problem satisfactorily if only the Government do their part in the matter. Let them make up their mind to follow an active policy of industry-building and at the same time to train young men for those industries; and the Universities will at once be relieved of a number of students. It is possible for the Government to take in hand many industries Railway industries may be cited as an instance.—"Forward."

We cannot, we are afraid, share the sentiments of those who would protest against the demands of Chaukidari tax and Zamindari rents.

On the contrary we offer to all concerned our humble tribute of admiration for zeal and devotion admiration for the zeal and devotion to duty that they are displaying in the midst of debris, destitution and groans. Even V. C.'s decorated for most conspicuous valour will tremble at the prospect that has failed to daunt our tax and rent gatherers. We suggest for each one of them a special medal E.C. (Earthquake Cross).

* * * *

"Fifty years' experience of the elective system in municipalities" has convinced J. C. French retird I.C.S., of the failure of the experiment of Parliamentary Government.

* * * *

We cannot deny Mr. French his experience, and his conviction. He undoubtedly is an authority on the failure of the experiment. You see, the experiment has all along been conducted under the vigilant inspiration, guidance and control of the I.C.S.

* * * *

"TERRORISM IN COMMONS.

Duchess of Athol Asks
What Action India
Government Has Taken."
—Our own headlines.

We sincerely apologise to Her Grace for the Sub's exaggerated flippancy.

* * * *

The Aga Khan, we are delighted to note, has taken Delhi by storm. Sir Fazli Husain gave a party in his honour to 400 guests. "It was one of the most successful social functions of the season."

His Highness eminently deserved it after so many successful political functions. And no one was more entitled to honour the Aga Khan than Sir Fazli Husain.

* * * *

Mr. Justice Young of Allahabad has been appointed Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court.

This is a clear case of discrimination against Punjab Muslims and let us hope that a Punjab Muslim Delegation will wait on the Aga Khan to continue to lead the "community" in its fight against Hindu domination, present and prospective.

* * * *

Much has been said and written about the Contai Magistrate's actions in connection with the "route march" through his subdivision. But it was left to Sir Samuel Hoare to describe exactly the essence of the whole business, to wit, "more peremptory" than called-for. We quite agree with Sir Sam because even granting the wildest of exaggerated complaints it was much too tame an affair to be condemned as "an error of judgment."

* * * *

Incidentally there is no justification for the suggestion of a conflict between Sir Samuel Hoare's opinion and the Bengal Government's theory of "courtesy". What the latter hold is that since invitations were more peremptorily expressed, the demands of courtesy, naturally enough, had also grown more peremptory.

* * * *

"India," says an Indian Nationalist, "wants to control her resources for her own maintenance and position in the world." This is exactly the danger against which a rash India has to be safeguarded.

* * * *

We must congratulate Sir Alfred Knox on his brain-wave which has brought him to the real meaning of the earthquake by interpreting it in terms of reforms for India.

* * * *

But we cannot congratulate Sir Samuel Hoare who seems to deny that the greater the calamity the greater is it a justification for the continuation of British Raj.

* * * *

This neglect of the earthquake by Sir Samuel is greatly resented by the India Defence League as an affront to the Empire Sentiment. There was even a talk of spiting Hoare by offering the patronage of the League to the Earthquake but it was hastily dropped on the discovery that the majority of members was opposed to the suggestion on personal grounds.

* * * *

What with his affection for Mussolini and his brave defiance both of Nazi Imperialism and Socialist Internationalism the diminutive Doctor Dollfuss is fast immortalising himself as the Fussy Doll of Austrian Fascism.

* * * *

She: "Look at the cake I decorated for my birthday party. Don't you think my sense of design wonderful?"

He (counting the candles): "Yes, but your arithmetic is terrible."

HELP US TO REACH 2 LAKHS THIS WEEK

Readers' Views

PROTECTING MINOR GIRLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A Bill for purposes of protecting minor girls from being disposed of in marriage to persons with one foot in grave and other in bed by the parents and guardians of the girls for monetary or other considerations was introduced in the Assembly and circulated for eliciting public opinion.

It is evident from the speeches in the Assembly that one and all are agreed that the object of the Bill is worthy but it is defectively worded. It reflects in the quality of our legislators that they should fumble in formulating structure of the Bill so clumsily as to make its provisions ineffective in promoting the avowed object it has in view and look silly in the eyes of the law for penalising the very offences against which penalty already exists.

The object of the Bill is to limit scandalous disparity between the ages of two contracting parties to a marriage particularly when one of the parties happens to be a innocent girl on the dawn of her adolescence and when this economic possession is exploited by her guardians for mercenary motives.

In India where the weaker sex have no say whatsoever in choosing their life partners as is in the West, a stringent legislative enactment is desirable enjoining upon the parents and guardians to observe a certain limit in ages between their wards and their prospective husbands, the transcending of which will entail severe punishment.

It is not uncommon occurrence among lower educated middle classes though heart-rending it is that on failing to get a suitable husband for their daughters they palm them off—those who are on the threshold of dawn of womanhood to grey hairs past the best part of their life. Such instances besides proving that person is lacking in finer qualities of the heart are even dangerous to society as such cases of combinations of strong with weak will lead to deterioration of race.

If legal provision is enacted fixing fifteen years as the maximum limit of difference between the ages of the bride and bridegroom, it not only will serve the object of the Bill but will also indirectly be a boon to the cause of widow re-marriage. I forbear the cry that will be raised that it restricts the individual liberty of free choice. I do not share the view. For within the range of reasonably wide limit he can exercise his right of free choice. And in the larger interest of body of which he is a unit he must discipline himself to certain beneficial restrictions.

In this world of to-day when Germany and other nations strive for race purification and are commited to the theory of survival of fittest why should India not make concerted efforts in that direction. No student of eugenics will dispute the contention that ill-matched pairs are detrimental to social interest. What justification is there for a person to choose his mate who is much below his years especially when his action is detrimental to his spiritual evolution and in the way of his social obligation which he owes to the society?

Pray consider the advantages of a legislation on the lines I have suggested from sociological standpoint.—Yours, etc.,

J. G. CHAUBAL.

A B. B. C. I. Railway Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Frontier Mail is the fastest train on B. B. and C. I. Railway system and probably one of the fastest in the whole railway systems of India. Upper Class passengers from Kathiawar and Gujarat who wish to avail themselves of the facilities of the Down Frontier Mail to Delhi and Peshawar, have to go via Baroda, an important, well-built aristocratic town in Gujarat. The only through connecting train from Dwarka to Baroda is the Up Kathiawar Express reaching Baroda at 10-5 hours. Passengers for Delhi and Peshawar have to wait for full 18 hours before they can catch the Down Frontier Mail. There is no through train of any sort for Delhi during these 18 hours. At Baroda there is no arrangement from the railway for halting of passengers except the usual ordinary waiting room. Through passengers for Delhi alighting from Up Kathiawar Express are required to vacate the waiting room and make other arrangements for lodging during day time. The procedure is very troublesome to the passengers, specially those who are strangers to the place. When passengers alight at junction stations for change, it is the duty of the Railway Company to provide them with suitable connecting trains, or if not, to make comfortable arrangements at the station for their lodging till the next convenient train. They should copy in this respect the E. I. Railway management. May I request the Railway authorities to alter their waiting-room rules in the light of the above observations, and specially order the S. M. Baroda to allow the Up Kathiawar Express passengers for Delhi to stay in the Upper Class Waiting Rooms till the departure of the next Down Frontier Mail. I may add here that as a special measure the S. M. Baroda very courteously had allowed me to keep my luggage in the waiting room for the day.—Yours etc.,

RADHA KRISHNA SHUKLA. B.A., LL.B.

Bahraich. (Oudh).

Bombay Must Maintain Its Reputation

OUR READERS CONTRIBUTE Rs. 10,300 ON TUESDAY

On Tuesday our readers made a good contribution by subscribing Rs. 10,300, making total collections upto-date Rs. 1,23,700.

Behar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below the list of contributions received on Monday:—

The following is the list of subscription received on Monday:—

	Rs.	as.
From the Bhatia Stree Mandal, as below	1,045	12
Shree. Madhuribai Tulsidas Khataw	101	0
Shree. Kasturbai Pragji Champsi	100	0
Shree. Ratanbai Matharadas Vasanji	51	0
Shree Puspabai Gordhandas Dhanji	51	0
Shree Valibai Parmanand	51	0
Shree Madhuribai Naranji Kara	50	0
Shree Sumatibai Shantikumar Narotam	50	0
Shree Kesharbai Champsi Jivandas	50	0
Shree Jammabai Govindji Madhavji	25	0
Shree Ratanbai Murarji Mulraj	25	0
Shree Babibai Mulji Dayal	25	0
Shree Nalini Ranjitshih Kara	25	0
Shree Sakuntala Dwarkadas Meghaji	25	0
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Shree Santokbai Damodar Govindji	25	0
Shree Gunvanti Girdhardas Liladhar	25	0
Shree Lilavanti Gordhandas Govinji	25	0
Shree Sunderbai Prabhudas Pursotam	25	0
Shree Manibai Vaghji	25	0
Shree Kabubai Vallabhdas Mariwalla	15	0
Shree Kamtibai J.M. Kamdar	15	0
Shree Javerbai Jamnadas Dwarkadas	15	0
Shree Menabai Jamnadas Ratansi	15	0
One Woman	15	0
Shree Motibai Mulji Ranchhoddas	11	0
Shree Manibai Pursotam Kanji	10	0
Shree Shusilabai Madhavji Damodar	10	0
Shree Bachubai Dharamshi Thakar	10	0
Shree Motibai Dwarkadas Jamnadas	10	0
Shree Gangabai Jadavji Hansraj	10	0
Shree Saraswati Pranjivan Madhavji	10	0
Shree Banabai Haridas Bhatia	5	0
Shree Somalibai Bhimji Kara	5	0
Shree Shantibai Bhagvandas Kamdar	5	0
Shree Brijcuverbai Jamnadas Ramdas	5	0
Shree Motibai Anandji Haridas	5	0
Shree Champubai Hansraj	5	0
Shree Javerbai Mulraj Karsandas	5	0
Shree Kasturbai Kalyanji Hansraj	5	0
Shree Brijcuverbai Vijyashih Govindji	5	0
Shree Ramibai Jethabhai Virji	5	0
Shree Hirabai Haridas Vallabhdas	5	0
Shree Dhanabai Vasanji Kalyanji	5	0
Shree Gomtibai Vallabhdas Ramdas	5	0
Shree Jayavanti Kalyanji	5	0
Shree Jamnabai Pranjivan Vasanji	5	0
Shree Manibai Haridas Morarji	5	0
Shree Hirabai Harjivan Valji	4	0
Shree Manekbai Madhavdas	4	0
Shree Velabai Verjivandas	2	0
Shree Hirabai Dharmashih Narandas	2	0
Shree Kantabai Keshavji	2	0
Shree Devakibai Damodar	2	0
Shree Sakarbai Rupsing Matharadas	2	0
Shree Ratanbai Ratansi Karsandas	2	0
Shree Premcuverbai Pragji	1	0
Shree Jamnabai Gordhandas Karsandas	1	0
Shree Bhanumati Tulsidas Matharadas	1	0
Shree Sunderbai Narandas	1	0
Shree Kasturbai Ratansi Govindji	1	0
Shree Manibai Nenshi Govindji	1	0
Shree Krishanabai Pursotam	1	0
Shree Motibai Anandji Vallabhdas	1	0
Shree Jamnabai Dwarkadas Ratansi	1	0
Shree Premabai Premji Chatrabhuj	1	0
Shree Kantabai Khimji	1	0
Shree Manekbai Haridas	1	0
Shree Devakibai Dayal	1	0
Shree Velabai Vithaldas Vaghji	1	0
Shree Bachubai Vithaldas	1	0
Miscellaneous	5	12
Rs.	1,045	12

M.D. Parekh	10	0
S.N. Kamat	1	0
Mrs. S.N. Kamat	1	0
Gordhandas Ghelabhai & others. Trustees of Bai Shamibai, widow of Laxmidas Haridas	62	1
Shree Palej Cotton Seeds Merchants' Association as below:—	103	0
Shah Talokchand Khupchand	11	0
Shah Chimanlal Manilal	11	0
Shah Girdharlal Amratlal	11	0
Shah Jayantilal Krashanlal	11	0
Shah Ratilal Kalidas	5	0
Shah Narharilal Premanand	5	0
Shah Bhawlal Amarchand	5	0
Shah Bhawlal Nanchand	5	0
Shah Amichand Dahyabhai	5	0
Shah Chhotalal Dahyabhai	5	0
Shah Somchand Talokchand	5	0
Shah Motilal Bapulal	4	0
Shah Chimanlal Maganlal	3	0
Shah Maganlal Dalichand	2	0
Shah Amratlal Dipchand	2	0
Shah Shivlal Nagardas	2	0
Shah Vithaldas Velshi	2	0
Shah Champaklal Maneklal	2	0
Shah Dahyabhai Jekisan	2	0
Shah Jethalal Damodardas	2	0
Shah Mohanlal Pitamber	2	0
Miscellaneous	1	0
Rs.	103	0

Mageli Samaj, Mahim, Bombay as below:	151	0
Mr. Damodar Ramchandra Dandekar	10	0
Mrs. Dewoobai Damodar Dandekar	1	0
Miss Bhimabai Damodar Dandekar	1	0
Mirabai Damodar Dandekar	1	0
Master Arvind Damodar Dandekar	1	0
Miss Matlibai Damomodar Dandekar	1	0
S Govind Hiraji Dhanu	5	0
Moreshwar Pandurang Pandurang Mahdeo Dhanu	6	4
Harish Chandra Damodar	5	0
Pandurang Atmaram	5	0
Raghunath Atmaram	4	0
Ganpat Tukaram	3	0
Hari Nana Nayak	3	0
Sakharam Vithal Dhanu	3	4
Keshav Narayan Mistry	3	5
Gajanan Dharamji Dandekar	3	5
Dadaram Dharamji Dandekar	3	5
Janardhari Fakir Dhanu	3	5
Ramchandra Narayan Dandekar	3	5
Dharma Bhikaji Vaity	2	0
Pandurang Bhikaji Dandekar	4	5
Ramchandra Nana Naik	3	0
Balkrishna Laxaman Rawt	4	12
Mr. Damodar Bhimaji Mageli	2	10
Mr. Raghunath Barik Dhanu	2	10
Mr. Manik Hiraj Dhanu	2	0
Mr. Dattatray Mahadev Akre	1	9
Mr. Madan Kashinath Maistry	3	0
Mr. Moreshwar Gopal Dhanu	2	8
Mr. Ganpat Hari Dandekar	1	0
Mr. Pandurang Vithal	1	8
Mr. Ramchandra Dharmaji Maistry	3	4
Mr. Dwarkanath Bapooji Maistry	3	5
Mr. Dewji Moreshwar Essak	1	10
Mr. Damodar Moreshwar Essak	1	2
Mr. Anant Mahadev Akre	1	8
Mr. Kaloo Barik	1	0
Mr. Harishchandra Gopal Dhanu	2	0
Mr. Vasudev Gopal Dhanu	2	0
Mr. Pilaji Pandurang Meher	2	0
Mr. Vithoba Moreshwar	1	0
Mr. Krishna Pandurang Dhanu	2	0
Mr. Purshuram Mahadev Vaity	2	8
Mr. Dattatray Krishnaji Vaity	3	5
Mr. Damodar Ramchandra Akre	2	0
Mr. Raghunath Vithal	2	0
Mr. Janardhan Hiraj Maistry	4	5
Mrs. Balibai Ramchandra Naik	1	0
Mrs. Bayabai Mahadev	1	0
Mrs. Ramabai Moreshwar Akre	1	0
Mrs. Paribai Govind Dhanu	1	0
Mrs. Vithabai Manik Dhanu	1	0
Mrs. Dewoobai Jagannath	1	0
Mrs. Vithabhai Moreshwar	1	0
Mrs. Krishnibai Krishna Akre	1	0
Mr. Ramchandra Hiraji Naik	1	0
Mr. Dattatray Jagannath Dandekar	1	0
Subscriptions below a rupee	3	2
Mr. Govind Ramchandra Dhani	1	0
Mr. Kashinath Hari Daruwala	1	0
Mr. Barik Kashnath Dhanu	1	0
Mr. Fakir Kashinath Dhanu	1	0
Rs.	151	0

Mr. G. V. Wagh in memory of his late son Anant	101	0
The Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., Dadar, Bleaching, Dyeing and Calander Departments	75	0
Parekh Bhagavanji Virchand Cholitawalla, through Manilal Bhagvanji, Ghatkopar	25	0
Shah Bhogilal Manilal Dalal	2	0
From the Merchants of Khadak, Khoja-Mohlla & Palkhi Mohlla, as below	1030	0
Janmamad Rahemtulla	101	0
Hassambhai Asumamad and Co.	101	4
Ahmedbhai Gulam Hussain & Co.	51	0
Abdalbhai Jusat	51	0
Fajalbhai Harji	35	0
Mahmodbhai Monji and Co.	25	0
Kamrudin & Co.	25	0
Afenizami & Co.	25	0
K. Mohmad Zakaria and Co.	25	0
Ebrahim Esuf & Co.	25	0
Yakubali Mohmadali	25	0
Alarkhia Visharam	25	0
Gulamali Samedina	25	0
Rahemtullabhai Dhanji and Co.	25	0
Sherali E. Hajibhai and Co.	25	0
Trustees of Molubhai Shamji	25	0
Esmailbhai Dosabhai	25	0
Gulamhussainbhai Manji & Co.	25	0
Molubhai Allu Haskinabai	25	0
Ebrahim Maledina and Sons	25	0
Allidinabhai Megaji	15	4
Kanjibhai Allarakhia	15	4
Allarakhiabhai Khimji	15	0
Hussainbhai Maherali and Co.	10	4
Sashidbhai Adetdevaji and Co.	10	4
Hajibhai Mahmod Mukadam	10	4
Ramjanali Jamalbhai	10	4
Khan Bahadur Hussanallibhai Shermahmod	10	4
Ladakbhai Hassam	10	0
Kadarbhai Mohmadali	10	0
Ebrahim Banumiya	10	0
Rahemtullabhai Esmailbhai Bhallu	10	0
Gulamali H. Munara	10	0
Esmailbhai Abdul Karim	10	0
Haji Usaman & Co., Poonawalla	10	0
Umarbhai Hassam Zaveri	10	0
Krishnarao Panchigar	10	0
Abadallabhai Rahmtullabhai (soap merchants)	10	0
Pratap Pandit (Dharavi)	10	0
Hajimamd Zafar Murad	10	0
Haji Bandeali Ramji Amad	10	0
Rahemtulabhai Haji Amad	5	0
Gulamhussain Moladina	5	0
Ganga Shambu Mistry	5	0
Maganlal Hirji (Kalyan)	5	0
Virjibhai Velmamd	5	0
Banumiya Arefbhai, Paper merchant	5	0
Dawoodbhai Premji	5	0
Sharvar Ahmed	5	0
Abdull Hamid Esmail and Co.	5	0
G. Abdera	5	0
Shamsudin Dharamshi Punjab	5	0
Karim & Abdul	5	0
Hussain Haji Vallimamd	5	0
P. C. Abdull Rahim	5	0
G. Mahmad Ebrahim	5	0
Gullam Hussain Mmod	5	0
Gullam Hussain Nazarali	5	0
Metaji Narotam	2	0
Halubhai Vallibhai	2	0
Rs.	1,030	0

Kapurchand Singhraj & Popatlal Singhraj Bros. for feeding Rice	151	0
Puriben Ratanji, Ghatkopar	5	0
S. G. Uchil	1	0
Uchil B. Narayan	1	0
Ajay Shrinivas Divalia, Mirpurkhas	10	0
The Imperial Photo Enlarging Co.'s Staff, as below:	40	8
Mr. Amritlal R. Dhruva	10	0
Mf. Narsing Hari Deshpande	10	0
Mr. A. V. Chetty	2	0
Mr. S. S. Ajmera	2	0
Mr. C. D. Desai	1	0
Mr. W. J. Deshpande	1	0
Mr. B. R. Terdalkar	1	0
Mr. S. Baburao	1	0
Mr. Keshavlal M. Jani	1	0
Mr. Vasant Mitbavkar	1	4
Mr. Kanjibhai	2	0
Mr. Digambar Ganesh Joshi	1	0
Mr. Harischandra A. Madye	1	0
Sitaram Vishnu Vankkar	1	4
Mr. Nana Laxaman Mistry	1	0
Mr. Vasant Raghunath Pednekar	1	0
Mr. Gangadhar K. Budude	1	0
Mr. Damji Bhai Artist	2	0
Rs.	40	8

Rasiklal & Co.	2	4
Bombay Bhansar Kshatriya Mandal, through Sukhdev Kisan	10	6
Radhabai Wagh in memory of Mukta Wagh and her sister	50	0

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Budget Estimates

The budget estimates of the Government of Bombay for 1934-35 have been circulated among the councillors for their perusal prior to the formal discussion over the same, which will take place next week when the Legislative Council will be in session. The budget is a confidential document and the councillors are under obligation not to divulge it to the public. But, as it is hardly possible for all the councillors to retain the secrets within their own bosoms, a few, here and there, sometimes give away the secret! When the Government have department presided over by a Director of Information, whence many matters of importance and no importance emanate, nothing would be lost if Government arrange to communicate a summary of the budget estimates to the press also through that department, so that public may have the benefit of an authentic version through the press, and at the same time relieving the councillors, who give away their secrets, of the pain of feeling that they have not done the right thing.

Fighting Fire

News of the terrible disaster at Lonavla on Friday, in which two men lost their lives in a fire, raises the question as to whether hill stations and small towns around Bombay should not be equipped with some sort of modern fire fighting appliances. The Bombay Fire Brigade is generally acknowledged to be the finest Brigade east of Suez and second only to the London and New York Brigades. It frequently happens that a fire breaks out in some remote suburb of Bombay, which is not within the Municipal jurisdiction of the Bombay Fire Brigade. For example on the occasion of the Santa Cruz fire in 1933—in connection with which R. R. Misra was hanged for murder of his wife and children—the local Fire Brigade were powerless to help until certain conditions were fulfilled by the local Municipality. This is deplorable, considering it is a matter of life and death and it is hoped that either the rule will be amended or the Suburban municipalities will equip themselves with efficient fire fighting appliances.

DR. HARDIKER AT MONGHYR

To Tour With Party Of Volunteers In Stricken Area

(From Our Correspondent).

MONGHYR, Feb. 13.

Under Babu Rajendra Prasad's instructions, Dr. Hardiker accompanied by Messrs. Lokare and Jnansaha in charge of the Bihar Central Relief Volunteers arrived here to-day.

The party visits Samastipur, Darbhanga, Mozaffarpore, Sitamarhi, Motihari and Bettiah and study relief operations and return to Patna after about a week.

SOUTH INDIAN CHILDREN SCORE IN TAMIL PLAY

An entertaining programme was provided on Sunday by South Indian School girls and boys for the benefit of a school building by staging "Bhama Vijayam" a Tamil drama.

The hall was packed, with ladies and gentlemen, mostly of the South Indian community.

All the actors played their parts well and the main success was due to the coaching given up by the musical instructor.

The girls who acted as Krishna, Rukmani and Satyabhama and the boy who appeared as Narada were especially good and pleased the audience into their melodious songs and fluent speeches.

Master R. Sreenivasan, who acted as a Comedian captivated the audience and kept them in fits of laughter by his humourous speeches. He has an extraordinary talent and personality for the stage remarkable at his age.

Of all the dramas that have been staged by the South Indian Amateurs this one proved the best though acted by mere children all under twelve years.

It would be advisable if the directors would take seriously into consideration the idea of staging in drama of this kind once in a month as it would be beneficial to the children as well as to the Institution and in addition will be entertaining to the elders of the community.

TWO SOCIALIST LEADERS JAILED

Govt. Claims Complete Control Of Situation

(Special Cable)

VIENNA, Feb. 13.

Two prominent Socialist leaders including Burgomaster Doctor Seitz have been imprisoned.

Two others Otto Baeur and Dr. Deutsch, Ex-Minister, National Defence fled to Czechoslovakia.

The situation elsewhere in Austria notably in Linz has calmed down and Government claims complete control.

Breaking of armed resistance by Socialists hitherto cost over a hundred lives.

All Vienna newspapers appeared this morning.

Official And Personal

Lady Brabourne presided at an Executive Committee Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society at Government House on Monday.

Lady Eyres Monsell lunched at Government House on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Races in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne visited the H O H Fete on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay lunched with the members of Rotary Club at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Lady Brabourne attended the Bombay Presidency Championship Dog Show at the Town Hall and afterwards gave away the prizes.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey and Lady Walwyn at Admiral's House.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Byculla Club Ball.

KRISHNA CINEMA

Sunday's Charity Show

The proprietors of the Krishna Cinema have decided to give a special show of their film "Maya Machhindra" on Sunday, the 18th inst. at 9-30 a.m. Half the income will be given to Hindu Sangathan Orphanage Seva Sangha of Delhi and the other half to the Earthquake Relief Fund of the "Bombay Chronicle."

ATHLETES FROM PALESTINE

A National team of athletes of Palestine, which is taking part in the first Western Asiatic Games, to be held at New Delhi, on March 2 and 3, is expected to arrive Bombay by s.s. "Conteverde" on February 26. This is perhaps the first time that a team from Palestine would be visiting this country to take part in the Western Asiatic Games.

New Tariff Proposals Under X-Ray

Imperial Preference By Back Door And Revenue To Cover Budget Deficit

GHAZNAVI PLEADS FOR JAPAN

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

For the first time to-day, the Independent benches were full and their big guns gathered in full force. Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Cowasji Jerangir, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Chinoy were all there probably because they could not afford to let the Tariff Bill be discussed without watching the affairs and arranging matters in the lobby.

LINDSAY COMES BACK

The European benches too were happy in getting back to their rank Sir Darcy Lindsay who quietly took a back-seat though he had previously been the leader of the group.

The galleries were crowded by the Sadar Bazar merchants who deal in Japanese goods.

It was Mr. Ghaznavi's field day in the Assembly. He pleaded frankly for the Japanese. t Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed was as usual trying to solve some puzzles but the tariff puzzles are not amenable to mere mathematical calculations.

NO USE FOR ARGUMENTS

Amendment after Amendment was moved, but to no purpose. Sir Joseph Bhore depended more on the solid majority behind him than o n arguments. He must have the Bill through both the Houses by the 23rd and the Assembly will have to dispose it off by Thursday to enable him to keep to that programme. Otherwise all the money collected would have to be refunded.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

One point that emerged from to-day's debate was that the Bill was as much in the interest of safeguarding some industries as to give Sir George Schuster extra revenue for his deficit budget and that the process adopted for the purpose gave Britain Imperial Preference by the back door.

NEW DELHI, Febry. 13.

The Assembly met to-day after four days' recess.

At question time Sir Harry Haig replying to Mr. G.P. Singh said that the only All-India Service for which the Ceylonese were eligible was Indian Civil Service through open competition in London. Indians were not eligible for appointment to the Ceylon Civil Service.

CEYLON AND I.C.S.

Mr. G. P. Singh asked why there was this discrimination in favour of Ceylon.

Sir Harry Haig agreed that the practice did constitute an anomaly but the reason was that the Government of India Act permitted all British subjects to compete in the examination in London and until that Act was amended it would be impossible to take steps suggested by the Hon. Member. Sir Harry Haig added that the question of removing the anomaly would come up for consideration in connection with the new Government of India Act.

Mr. Neogy asked whether Ceylonese recruited to the Indian Civil Service were counted as Indians for the purpose of Indianisation.

Sir Harry Haig wanted notice to answer that question.

ANDAMAN PRISONERS.

Sir Harry Haig replying to the same member said that the number of prisoners in the Andamans is 6,276, Provincial share being: Burma 2,114; U.P. 1,090; Punjab 953; Madras 494; Bombay 452; Bengal 419; North-West Frontier Province 247; Central Provinces 203; Bihar and Orissa 140; Assam 59; Delhi 12; Coorg, Baluchistan and Central India one each.

TARIFF BILL.

Sir Joseph Bhore moved the consideration of the Tariff Bill dealing with miscellaneous goods as amended by the Select Committee.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed criticised the Government for not supplying him with full information regarding the extent of activity and the capital invested in Indian industries to which protection was now being given. He felt that in most cases the duty instead of protecting the Indian industry hit the consumer and gave advantage to British goods against non-British goods.

PROTECT INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Ramsay Scott congratulated the Government on the successful termination of the Indo-Japanese negotiations, and said that the Safeguarding of Industries Act, which the country gave to the Government, had not been used. He hoped that the Act would not remain a dead letter.

Proceeding Mr. Scott contended that the Bill did not sufficiently protect industries and referred to the case of Hosiery and Woollen Industries. Unfortunately, they were powerless under the Constitution to suggest a higher duty than that proposed by the Government. However, he presumed that the Government would be prepared to support its own provisions.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Scott asked the Government to bear in mind that they could not serve two masters: India and Japan. As the Legislative Assembly had given them the power to safeguard India's industries, it was high time the Government settled down to protect adequately India's industries.

BURMA'S PROTEST.

Mr. Ba Maung said that the proposed duties would not help any industry in Burma, but would severely hit the Burmese agriculturist consumer.

He emphasised that Burma wished to be excluded from the provisions of the Bill as, firstly it was to be separated from India very soon and secondly, Burma had no industries to be protected.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt pleaded for protection for enamelwares which was contained in the Bill before it went to the Select Committee.

Mr. B. Das, defending the provisions of the Bill said that India required measures for the purpose of balancing her prices and to allow her industries to just continue to exist until the world depression had passed.

CAPITALISTS' SERVICES.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda supporting the motion, agreed that poor consumers' interests should be protected, but that they must not ignore capitalists who had not only risked their capital, but also had provided employment for thousands.

He further said that hosiery did require protection as recently a large number of factories had closed or were closing down due to the flooding of markets by Japan with cheap goods.

Mr. S.C. Mitra regretted that fuller details were not available to enable the House to judge the merits of the proposals and pleaded that the people who had already entered into contracts should be given some relief.

PENALISING CONSUMERS.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi thought that the only reason why this Bill was enacted in haste was to give an adequate protection to industries. On the other hand the consumer was being penalised. He felt that this was an attempt at giving imperial preference by the back-door and that, wherever the Lancashire interests were not involved as in the case of hosiery, the Government imposed high duties against Japan. This was subsidising inefficiency. He pleaded that the best way to develop the country's industries was not through tariff walls but through subsidies by raising taxes from the people who could pay. Finally, he urged that the existing contracts or at any rate, the goods which arrived before January 31 should be exempted from the operation of the Bill.

IYER GOES AT GHUZNAVI.

Mr. Ranga Iyer criticised Mr. Ghuznavi and said that he, in his enthusiasm for the consumers and the importers was unconsciously doing a great harm to the native industries. However, he thanked him for having lifted the debate from the communal to a commercial point of view. In his opinion, the cheapness about which Mr. Ghuznavi was so much eloquent, was responsible for the depression throughout the world and it did not come down so low anywhere as in the case of Japan. He would even concede the establishment of Japanese factories in India, but there was a great danger, if the present situation was allowed to remain unchecked.

Referring to the hosiery industry Mr. Ranga Iyer said that Mr. Ghuznavi had clouded the issues by misrepresenting the Tariff Board Report. He read out a telegram from Madura and Ramnad Chambers of Commerce, stating that the proposed duties were inadequate.

BHORE'S REPLY.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to the debate failed to understand the several statements of Mr. Ghuznavi. However much the importers of cheap Japanese goods might be actuated by humanitarian desires to clothe the people of India the Government of India would fail in their duty if they did not come to the protection of Indian industries.

Sir Joseph refused to accept the suggestion of exemption from duties on those articles which came in after December 22 as that would lead to administrative difficulties. Moreover the importers had received the amplest possible notice when the Safeguarding of Industries Act was passed and the industries concerned besides the Chamber of Commerce had opportunities to answer a questionnaire issue to them.

The motion for the consideration of the Bill was then passed.

The House then discussed the Bill in details.

DISCUSSION IN DETAILS.

Mr. Ghuznavi moved the first amendment to the schedule of the Bill deleting the duty of Rs. ten per hundredweight on fish and whale oils hardened or hydrogenated. He said that none would benefit by this duty except a foreign company which was already keenly competing with the indigenous soap factories and this would wipe away Indian soap companies.

Dr. Ziaudding supported the amendment.

Sir Leslie Hudson objected to the duty on the ground that backhand protection was being provided to certain factories which had not taken the trouble to bring their case openly before the Tariff Board.

Mr. B. Das opposing the amendment said that the Government should give an assurance to Dr. Ziauddin that the other adulterants of ghee would also be taxed.

Mr. James (European Group) appealed to the House not to consider the imposition of duty from any religious point of view.

Sir Joseph Bhore gave names of several Indian firms to show that the vegetable ghee industry was primarily an Indian industry and in order to help it protection sought in the Bill was highly desirable.

Mr. Ghuznavi moved an amendment for the deletion of an item in the schedule relating to undervests, socks and stockings. He said that the same item had been included in the Cotton Textile Protection Bill which would be in possession of the House in a few weeks. Two different legislations at such a short interval would dislocate trade.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

Sir Joseph Bhore opposing the amendment said that the contracts roughly of one and half millions had already been placed in Japan for the next three months. The Indian production was only four and half millions yearly. He wondered what would happen to the industry if a door was left open till the other measure was passed. Such a situation was completely uneconomic.

The amendment was rejected.

There was an amendment with regard to the same item substituting nine annas per (lb) pound instead of one rupee and eight annas per dozen of under vests.

Mr. S. C. Sen and Mr. S. C. Mitra opposed it on practical grounds that a major portion of the goods had already left the warehouse

Sir Joseph Bhore said that the duty proposed in the Bill was based on the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

The amendment was also rejected and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

"SINEWS OF INDUSTRY"

Lecture On Transport Co-ordination In India

Prof. S.K. Guha, in the first of his four lectures, commenced from Tuesday on "Problems of Transport Co-ordination in India" explained the factors conducive to co-ordination, namely, roads and railways, which provided the sinews of industry.

The speaker traced the history of these from the 18th century onwards, the situation of the roads and railways lying parallel, the developments and complications, sequel to the extensive discoveries in Science.

After giving statistics to prove his statements he went on to explain the word 'co-ordination,' which in the speaker's view means means of transports in such a 'working together of different way as each performs that part of work to which it is best suited.'

The speaker concluded that he had not come to the fringe of the problem, and in the following lectures he said, he would explain how these factors would create a problem.

DIFFICULTIES FOR NATIONAL GOVT.: THE GATHERING STORM

(Continued from page 4).

Bill abolishes all the existing local authorities that give unemployment pay or relief allowance to the working class and seeks to create two large centralised bureaucratic Boards in London. This would take away from millions of unemployed workers all over the country the facility of approaching and making demand upon the local officers for financial justice. There will be cuts in unemployment pay under different camouflages of rules and regulations and thousands of unemployed will be thrown out of their benefits. They will be put on relief scheme under the old Poor Law of England. Then to the Poor Law of England will be attached schemes of strenuous hard work to be done by applicants without any pay, before they can receive any money as if it were a gift of charity. The Bill also gives extraordinary powers to employers to certify the good or bad conduct of the workers in such manner as to render them absolutely submissive to their employers.

Forcing Down Standard Of Living

Big attempts have already been initiated by doctors and scientists to teach people how to live on half their present expenditure. The effect of all these measures would be to force down the standard of living of about ten million inhabitants, namely, the unemployed and their families and dependents. Such a wholesale reduction of the standard of life will provide not only a ready excuse but almost a financial justification to all employers of labour to reduce the wages of the employed workers. One can, therefore, easily understand how the working class all over Britain has been seriously agitated against this new measure. The leaders of the Labour Party and orthodox Trade Union Movement are also preparing for a show of fight. They pretend to show an abhorrence for what they artfully describe as unconstitutional methods. They are attempting to harness the present discontent of the workers in order to exhort them to vote for a Labour Government at the next election. Almost all important Trades' Union paid officials are themselves parliamentary candidates and seem to be more anxious to use the present position to make their next election safe rather than to fight immediately by trade union strikes etc. It is necessary in this connection to point out that under the Bill there will be two boards created of highly-paid officials. The Chairman of the board will draw £5,000 a year, their leading members £3,000 a year and the other members £2,000 a year. The new machinery working under the Board will employ 6000 assistants drawing salaries of a few hundred pounds each per annum. The Trade Union leaders and the Labour Parliamentarians pretend to oppose the Bill so as to defeat it but yet according to the "Daily Express" leading Trades' Union officials are making every effort privately to influence Mr. MacDonald and other Cabinet members to fix them up in these new positions. The "Daily Express" has even published the photograph of one of the leading members of the Trade Union Movement, Mr. Arthur Hayday of Nottingham as having made sure of a £3,000 post for himself. So far there has been no official denial of the "Daily Express" assertion. Of course, the excuse of the Trade Unionists is that if the Act is to come into force it would be better for the workers to get it administered by a Board containing some Trade Union leaders. This is sure ingenuity because when an Act is passed and when one secures a paid position under the particular Act one has got to carry out loyally and faithfully all the reactionary policies laid down under the Act regardless of one's being a Tory or a Labourite before taking up such a job.

Hunger March To London.

The left wing section of the Labour Movement and the Communist Party which believe in co-operating with each other have, however, organised a bitter campaign against the Bill. The Home Secretary realising that has also sounded a warning note as to the intentions of the Government in putting down with a heavy hand all popular opposition outside Parliament. The first phase of the opposition is already on the stage in the form of a huge Hunger March on London. Four hundred men and women have started from Scotland on a tramp of five hundred miles in the present severe weather. The next contingent from Newcastle-on-Tyne started two days ago to join the Scottish comrades. Thus the great march added to in number from all the provinces will arrive in London and on or about the 25th instant there will be a big national Congress of the working class, Communists and Trade Unionists, employed and unemployed to discuss the next step in oppose the Government. The organisers hope to make the movement greater than the historic Chartist movement of a century ago. Recent events in France seem to have put the British Labour Party to shame and to have encouraged the extreme section of the Labour movement together with the Communists by supplying the proof that even though a Government may be strong inside Parliament and may have a huge majority, passing votes of confidence in it, yet the pressure of public opinion combined with mass action can actually bring about the downfall of such a Government. After the conclusion of the Congress session there will be processions from all parts of London to march to Hyde Park where all the hunger marchers will also gather. The atmosphere thus created in the country will soon disturb the quietude of Parliament which has opened with the pretence of complete calm and contentment in the country.

Double-Dealing Policy.

It would be interesting for Indian readers to watch the mentality and tactics of some of their right wing trade union leaders, such as Messrs. Joshi, Bakhale, Jamnadas Mehta, Giri and others. It is not said in vain that birds of the same feathers flock together. For the last four or five years especially after the visit to India of Messrs. Purcell and Holdsworth, the most notorious reactionary paid Trades Union officials, the leaders of the British Labour movement, have been trying their utmost to seek an alliance of Indian working class. Ever since the arrest and trial of the Meerut prisoners the British Trade Union officials have been looking forward to an alliance with the right wing trade union leaders of India so that they can make India a subordinate branch of Lancashire or Dundee by pretending to fight for economic rights of some Indian workers. This Labour Imperialism of Britain has at last succeeded and some of them are at present chuckling over their cleverness as to how easily they have now captured that section of the Labour Movement in India which they pompously describe to be the only official Labour movement of India. I understand that the application of these labour leaders from India asking for an affiliation with the Second International has already arrived in Paris. This International cannot exist for five minutes if the British Trade Union section were not in it because seventy-five per cent of its prestige and financial strength is drawn from Britain. While Joshi and Company are seeking brotherly international affiliation, the Executive of the British Seamen's Union have advocated in their official organ a severe attack upon the rights of any Indian seaman to work and earn his living on British ships when 50,000 British seamen are unemployed. If Indians have not sufficiently understood the double dealing policy of the Labour Party they have fortunately got a very substantial proof supplied this week. Mr. Clynes, who was Home Secretary in the last Labour Government, came out early this week with an attack on the present Government who are cutting down wages, etc. The Prime Minister, however, has produced authentic proofs to show how the last Labour Cabinet itself had definitely agreed in writing, as can be ascertained from the minutes of the Cabinet meetings, to cut down the wages even in a higher degree than what the present Government has done. Referring to Mr. Clynes' remark "meanest act of the Government" Mr. MacDonald has published details as to how the last Labour Government had commenced putting into operation a part of that measure before it was turned out of office. Mr. Clynes' accusation of Mr. MacDonald and his Government can well be considered as the pot calling the kettle black.

Secondhand Crocodile.

In foreign politics Britain under the guidance of its present Government has ceased to be a leader in Europe and has to remain content with drifting along the currents of European politics and American finance. On the Continent of Europe the principal question is disarmament. Britain has again pretended to take a lead by making new proposals to Germany. There is, of course, no real lead or new idea in the much boosted proposals of Sir John Simon. The weak effort to please both France and her associates and Germany and her associates has pleased neither group for the simple reason that the scheme supports no one particular principle. Even Mr. Lloyd George, after his return from Lisbon during the week, has joined once again in sing song admiration of Hitler in the hope of making France believe that the new ruler of Germany is a man of peace with occasional words of war upon his lips. The French writer "Pertinax" in the 'Echo de Paris" has given a correct description of the British proposal. He says what the scheme is not a real crocodile but only an old one bought up from a second-hand market known as the Caledonian Market in London.

Drift.

In the world of financial dominance, the present British Government is again in a drift. In spite of the very sound position of the budget and of the Bank of England at the present moment, America dictates and France controls the gold position of the world. Even the huge stock of 120 million pounds of gold from India has not helped British statesmen who are more wanting in brains and talents than in gold. The dollar is threatening to dominate the export trade in such countries where Britain has got some market. The present dollar-gold policy is making New York the chief centre of gold rush at 135 shillings to 140 shillings per ounce instead of London's ability to make a gold market round about 130 shillings per ounce. India's losses in gold were England's profits for the last twelve months but with all their combined forces and bluffs of various kinds America has not been baffled. The present gold war between the two Anglo-Saxon countries is bound to reflect itself in political and armament rivalries between the two nations.

In the Far East British foreign policy is once again in a drift. Japan is to-day in a sorry plight. There is internal trouble brewing in that country which threatens the very foundation of the State. In the meanwhile the commercial attack of Japan on the British market is turning her British friends into foes. Britain herself does not quite know how far she should surrender to Japan in the commercial world out of consideration of imperial policy. As for Russia, with the weakening of Japan and with the coming into emergence of her new treaties with America and France, Britain has to enter into friendly relations with her as quickly as possible. The new trade agreement has got to be accepted and some face-saving excuses has got to be invented for the satisfaction of those Tories who have been hitherto opposed to it. Some of these Tories even believe that Mr. MacDonald's mysterious bargain of buying an old bible from Russia at a fabulous cost without the knowledge of Parliament was in itself a gesture of surrender to Russia.

HOW THEY DO IT IN BIHAR

Distribution Of Relief Fund

PATNA, Febry. 13.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee received till 13th February Rs. 11,38,215-3-3. Its recent grants are:—

Champaran Rs. 10,000; Muzaffarpur Rs. 20,000; Darbhanga Rs. 15,000; Monghyr Rs. 10,000; Saran Rs. 5,000; Bhagalpore Rs. 3,000 and Patna As. 1,000 for immediate relief to cover upto end of February.

Before these grants were made nearly Rs. 46,000 have already been sent to these districts besides clothes, grains, blankets, etc. valued Rs. 50,000.—United Press.

Gandhi Seva Sena And Behar Relief

The Hon. Secretary af the Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

We have been told that some boys have been going round with boxes collecting funds for Earthquake Relief Fund in the name of the Gandhi Seva Sena. we hereby inform the public that only the Sevikas wearing the badges of the Gandhi Seva Sena go about for collections for Bihar Relief Fund either with boxes or with printed receipt books and that no male volunteers have been authorised to collect funds for Bihar in the name of the Gandhi Seva Sena.

SEND THEM TO MAYOR

The Secretaries of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund write:

It has come to the notice of the Mayor of Bombay that a large number of people collect clothes and other articles by house to house visit for being sent to the areas affected by the Earthquake and that some of them at any rate are not despatched at all to the proper authorities.

It is therefore sugggested that whiever wants to send clothes or any other articles for the relief of the sufferers, may kindly send them to the Mayor who will arrange to forward them to the proper authorities.

SWISS WIFE AND PARSI HUSBAND

Appeal Against Magistrate's Order

The revisional application filed by Pestonji Mancherji Daruwalla against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the dispute with his Swiss wife Mrs. Nelly Daruwalla regarding the possession of clothes and ornaments, came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

The Magistrate had directed that the husband should keep his wife's clothes in Court for two days pending disposal of the application, and that the jewellery might remain with him on his giving an undertaking not to part with or pledge it. The first part of the order was challenged by the husband in the High Court.

CUSTODY OF WIFE'S PROPERTY

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, who, instructed by Messrs. Rutnagar and Khetkaty, appeared for the petitioner, contended that Sec. 516 of Criminal Procedure Code contemplated an order being made for the proper custody of property pending trial. The Magistrate's order asking the husband to deliended against the provisions of ver the clothes to the wife offthis section. Counsel said that the proper course was that the clothes should be returned to the husband on his giving an undertaking to produce them when required by court, or thew might be kept in the custody of the court.

The application was opposed by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad on behalf of the wife, Mrs. Nelly Daruwalla.

Their Lordships directed that the clothes should remain with the husband (petitioner) on his giving an undertaking to produce them when required and not to dispose off them or use them or allow them to be used pending disposal of the complaint against him.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY

(Continued from page 4).

nent a place in the world seeds markets as enjoyed by Indian groundnuts and castorseeds. India, however, is one of the principal linseed producing countries; and moreover, Indian linseed is superior in quality as regards oil percentage and the quality of oil obtained to linseed of most of the foreign countries and particularly to the Argentine linseed. But still the Plate (Argentine) linseed, because of the enormous quantity offered for sale, has become more or less the determining factor in price fixing. This Plate linseed, thus, became a severe competitor with the Indian linseed in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Dr. Shirname has nothing so severe to complain about the Indian linseed as for Indian groundnuts and castorseeds. Indian shippers will, however, try to see that the Indian linseed is not dislodged from its position from the United Kingdom and the Continent by the Plate linseed.

This brief analysis of Dr. Shirname's observations as regards the marketing conditions of the Indian oil-seeds and his very valuable remedial suggestions deserve the closest and most careful study at the hands of all seeds traders. The complaints referred to by Dr. Shirname about our oil-seeds are undoubtedly of a grave nature. If we wish to maintain our position in the World seeds markets in these days of increasing competition, we should remedy the defects and complaints, without any further delay.

During my European tour some time back, I also had opportunities of discussing matters in connection with Indian seeds trade with big British and Continental firms interested in the line and the one fact, above all, which was brought to my notice again and again, was regarding the absolute necessity to export from India (1) oil-seeds of prime quality (2) proper sample gradation (3) fixed, recognised and reliable samples among other things. Dr. Shirname's excellent study reiterates, with added force, the permanent necessity of fufilment of these conditions. Personally I believe that there is an amount of improvement on the lines suggested above, which can very effectively be brought about by us the traders. I desire to discuss the ways and means by which we can do this in a series of bulletins which I hope to publish shortly. I have planned to study various essential problems of the seeds trade. In the meantime, my immediate appeal to seeds traders is to study the suggestions made above with a view to improving their conditions in the Seed markets of the world.

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MAY, 9th to
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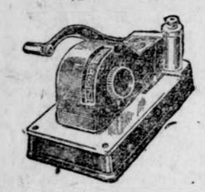

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M. L. A. URGED TO INTERVENE

Rajendra Prasad Complains Of Dilatory Tactics By Railways

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Central Relief Comittee has sent the following telegrams to Thakur Gayaprasad Singh, M.L.A., to-day:—

"The Concessions in railway freights granted to carry relief goods to Bihar have been wholly infructuous owing to the condition attached thereto. The organisations are required o secure a certificate regarding their bona-fides from District Magistrates or other civil authorities to accompany their application for each consignment. Each application is to be considered by the Divisional Superintendent personally, who will issue a letter of authority for each individual consignment. The procedure is difficult, highly inconvenient, and greatly dilatory in view of the fact that the Relief Organisations are receiving consignments from different persons at various places. The suggestions for issuing general orders in favour of certified and bonafide organisations has been refused, and instead a certificate for each consignment has been insisted on. Pray intervene in the matter. Relief goods under similar circumstances in other countries like Japan have been carried free.

LETTER TO BHORE.

Thakur Gayaprasad Singh on receipt of this telegram has sent a letter to Sir Joseph Bhore requesting him to do the needful so that all organisations and individuals who send goods to the bonafide relief organisations in Bihar may be given half concession in railway freights.—United Press.

FURTHER DONATIONS TO MAYOR'S FUND

The following further Donations have been received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Lokamanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, Rs. 100; Employees of the Ford Motor Co., of India Ltd. Rs. 101; Through Seth D. M. Khatau Rs. 51; Mr. Hiralal K. Mehta Rs. 5; Mr. Nowroji A. Cooper Rs. 5; Mr. Pirozesha B. Mistri Rs. 5; Mr. Champaklal N. Dalal Rs. 5; Mr. Ratanlal M. Rawal Rs. 4; Mr. Navalshanker Trivedi Rs. 4; Mr. K. R. Vora Rs. 3; Mr. Motilal Hargovandas Rs. 2; Mr. Ratanalal Chunilal Rs. 2; Mr. Purshottamdas Thackersey Rs. 2; Mr. Manilal Lallubhai Rs. 2; Mr. Hansraj Kapadia Rs. 2; Mr. Gokuldas V. Sharma Rs. 2; Mr. Vasantrai S. Oza Rs. 2; Mr. Girdharlal Raichand Re. 1; Mr. Jhaverilal Maganlal Re. 1; Mr. Nathubhai Harkisandas Re. 1; Mr. Chunilal Narandas Re. 1; Mr. Shantilal L. Oza Re. 1; Mr. R. C. Barfiwala Re. 1; The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Rs. 175; Mr. S. D. Malik Rs. 5; Members of the Bunt Alias Nadava Sangh, Rs. 130-4-6; The Wilson College Earthquake Relief Fund Committee (2nd Instalment), Rs. 360; Through Mr. K. F. Nariman Rs. 4,044-6; The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association Rs. 2,001; The Chairman Shri Dasha Gujar Bania Community Fund Rs. 251; A sympathiser Rs. 51. Mr. P. B. Gothaskar Rs. 25; Secretary, Bombay Grain and Seeds Association Ltd. (1st Instalment) Rs. 500; Mr. Chhaganlal Walchand Rs. 101; Residents of Tarabaug Rs. 71-4-0; Mr. Lalubhai Parmanand Das Rs. 25; Mr. Namdeo Krishnadas Rs. 15-4-0; Mazgaon Natan Vyayam Mandir Rs. 11; A Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 10; Sjt. Parshottam Manilal Rs. 10; The Balsar Motor Works Rs. 6-9-0; Residents of Bhuleshwar) Fulgalli and Bhagatwadi (2nd Instalment). Rs. 249; Mr. Kalidas Himatlal Mehta Rs. 20; Mr. Revji Parshottam Rs. 15-10-0; The Kabi Bai Schools—Principal, Teachers and Students Rs 238-10-0; The Bhoiwada Grain Merchants' Rs. 150; Through Mr. I. S. Patel 121-1-0; The Vithalwadi Dana Bazar Rs. 100; Mr. B. A. Mehta Rs. 25; In memory of P. P. Shukla Rs. 25; Mr. S. B. Billimoria Rs. 2; Tenants of Patkar's Blocks, Bandra Rs. 8; Mr. V. Krishna Iyer, Secy. and Treasurer of the South Indian Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 276;

Mr. H. N. Parekh Rs. 5; Hetkari Bhandari Mandal Rs. 101; Dr. H. V. Tilak through the Democratic Swaras Party, Colaba Dist. Rs. 25; Sympathisers Rs. 39; Amount collected by the Teachers and Students of the C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar Rs. 51; Tilvan Teli Samaj through Mr. Ramchandra Genoji Shinde Rs. 208-15-9; Mr. Gajanan Vinayak Javle Rs. 5; Messrs. Bell and Co. Rs. 1,001; In memory of my son the deceased Master Vithal Mahadev Saraff Rs. 100; Master Keshav Mahadev Saraff Rs. 50; Master Madhukar Mahadev Saraff Rs. 50; Total Rs. 99,434-6-0 (including the previous amount).

NEW AMERICAN BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

The Treasury has announced an 800,000,000 dollar bond issue, for the new financing of which half will be in twenty-two month 2-1/2 per cent notes, and the remainder thee-year 3 per cent notes.

This will bring the Treasury's cash balance over the 5,000,000 dollar mark.—Reuter.

MAHATMA TO VISIT BIHAR

Will Devote Himself To Relief Work

PATNA, Feb. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi has wired to Babu Rajendra Prasad that he could visit the earthquake affected parts of Bihar if his visit was absolutely necessary after February 24th at the earliest. Otherwise he would cut short his Orissa programme and arrive here on March 9th to devote himself to the cause of relief.—A. P.

CLOTHES DISPATCHED TO BIHAR

Further Collections By Relief Committee

The following further contributions were received by the Central Office, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road, on Sunday and Monday.

Proceeds of the Cinema show held on February 4, at Novelty Cinema, Rs. 225, Clerical Staff Wadi Bunder G.I.P. Rly. Rs. 53-12 other donations Rs. 154-12, total Rs. 433-8.

The Committee has received a sum of Rs. 55 from the Barbhaya Kapple Co., of Old Hanuman Lane, which was included in Mr. I. S. Patel's collection and acknowledged as such.

The following goods have been despatched to the Bihar Central Relief Committee, by Bachuben Lotwalla one package of clothes, Hoosein Bros. one package of clothes and Central Office two cases of medicines.

The Central Office has received the following articles for dispatch to Patna: Bhagini Samaj clothes, "B" Ward Centre 18 lungis etc, Dr Rai clothes and Gold Filled Leather Works two bundles of clothes.

"NAFOLEON" FOR RELIEF FUND

The members of the Navjavan Bharat Amateur Society staged their drama "Napoleon Bonaparte" on Sunday in aid of Bihar Relief. The sale proceeds are Rs. 1,300 and odd, and when Mrs. Naidu, who presided on the occasion made an appeal a further amount of Rs. 1,000 was subscribed on the spot.

Miss Puspa Nagardas Chhaganlal started by giving her gold necklace which when put to auction fetched a sum of Rs. 101. The necklace was thus thrice put to auction.

ANOTHER SHOW ON 15TH.

The Shreyaskar Samaj are also giving their drama "Lihiki Pyas" on the 15th inst., when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

MADHUBANI GOSHALA

Authorities Appeal For Help To Dumb Cattle

(From A Correspondent).

MADHUBANI, Feb. 12.

The Madhubani Gosala in the District of darbhanga has been earthquake and the miseries of dumb cows know no bounds.

The Gosla has been receiving contributions from local merchants, but now they themselves have been ruined and are in great distress. It is impossible for them to contribute a single pie for the erection of building and purchase of fodders.

There are 300 invalid cows. Besides this, the Gosala maintains a set of ten bulls for improving the breed of cattle.

Hitherto, the cows have been sheltered temporarily and as monsoon is fast approaching, the Gosala authorities are very much unnerved regarding their shelter of cows in the rainy season. They appeal to the generous public.

FOR RAJEN BABU

The following further Donations have been received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao Rs. 50; Mr. R. Soloman Rs. 15; Mr. P. A. Mankar Rs. 7; Mr. Mahomed Aga Ali Akabar Proprietor Yadgan Haji Akabar Islami Hotel, Bangan Pydhonie, Bombay (Total earnings of the day) Rs. 289; Mr. F. C. Annesley Rs. 100; A Parsi Rs. 10; Mrs. Anundibai K. Padhye Rs. 11; The Bombay Municipal Officers' Association Rs. 25; Mr. J. Rebeiro Rs. 20; Mr. Shapurji D. Ashburner Rs. 51; Through Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassubhoy Rs. 122; The Principal and Students of the New Middle High School Rs. 20; Mr. Vithalrao Shivlinga Alkonde Rs. 51; Mr. V. V. Nadkarni, (Assit Secretary, Gen. L. E. D. Dept.) Bombay Secretariat Rs. 25; Staff of the General and Educational Dept. Secretariat, Bombay Rs. 114-8; Mr. Mahomedbhoy V. Merchant Rs. 25; Amroli Church, Bombay, Rs. 34; Amroli Church Sunday School Bombay Rs. 20; and Mr. Gajanan V. Javle Rs. 5; Total Rs. 1,23,688-8-0 (including the previous sum).

TO HELP BIHAR HOUSE OWNERS

Govt. To Put In New Bill In Legislative Council

PATNA, Feb. 13.

"The Bihar and Orissa Natural Calamities Loans Bill, 1934" is the title of a new bill which the Government propose to introduce in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council and the provisions of which have been published to-day in a "Gazette Extraordinary."

The Bill is designed to enable the local Government to grant loans to owners of buildings, which were damaged or destroyed by the earthquakes or other natural calamities. The local Government expect to receive many applications for the house building loans from those whose houses have been destroyed or damaged by the earthquake.

TO AVOID DELAY.

It is considered necessary to provide for a simple method of granting loans in order to avoid delay. Under the present law it will be necessary, in order to obtain security for any loan advanced, that the property built should be mortgaged and in each case it will be necessary that a stamped mortgage deed should be executed and registered. This will inevitably cause delay and expense. The present Bill, therefore, is drafted on the lines of the Land Improvement Loans (? Bill) and provides a simple and easy method of advancing building loans in the event of a natural calamity such as the recent earthquake.—A. P.

U. S. POLITICIAN ARRESTED

WASHINGTON. Feb. 13.

Mr. Mac Cracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in the Hoover administration, has geen arrested on a charge of contempt in the Senate in connection with the investigation of the Airmail Scandal.—Reuter.

LAND DISPUTE CAUSES GREAT TENSION IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

A rare instance of the rival claims, about a piece of land, of high Government officers in their representative capacities leading to an apprehension of a breach of the peace and necessitating the presence of a magistrate and the police, to avert trouble, occurred in the Allahabad recently.

The subject matter of the dispute was a plot of land at Jhusi on the Ganges bank, the lease of which, the Rural Education Society, Allahabad claimed to have obtained from the commissioner of the Allahabad division for their central training school building. It is reported that when the society officials proceeded to get the land prepared for the foundation stone laying ceremony, the engineers of the Public Health department of the Government refused to let them do it, as they claimed that the land belonged to their department. The society people, however, insisted, on the basis of the lease, which they claimed to hold, on the removal of the pontoon bridge materials, which lay on the land yesterday while the Public Health department appeared to be prepared to resist any such attmpt. The controversy caused, it is understood, a great deal of tension and Mr. Moazzam Ali Beg, sub-divisional magistrate had to rush to the scene with a police party to prevent a breach of the peace.

It is alleged that the society people had already got the P.H.D. material removed from the sight despite the executive engineer's objction. The matter will be referred by the executive engineer to the heads of the departments concerned. The foundation-stone of the school, however, was laid by Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, but, it is said, that the members of the society were told by the magistrate and the executive engineer that the building operations should not be started until the dispute was settled.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST AGAINST NEW BILL.

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail.)

A special meeting of the Cochin Journalists' Association was held recently in the St. Albert's High School, to consider what steps if any should be taken in connection with the Bill to amend the Cochin Press and Registration of Books Regulation VII of 1097 which came up before the last meeting of the Cochin Legislative Council and which has already been referred to the Select Committee. Among those present were Messrs. P. C. Varcey, M.L.C., Editor "Sathianadhom", K. Aiyappan, M. L. C., Editor, "Sahodaran", N. Vengnswami, Editor, "West Coast Review" Messrs. T. M. Satchit, Jacob Kitho, V. Kadir Kutty and representatives of various English and Vernacular newspapers published in the State and outside. Mr. T. M. Satchit presided.

There was an informal discussion on the proposed Bill which was read clause by clause. Several suggestions were made as to the amendments necessary. The general sense of the meeting was that a measure of the kind was uncalled for in the present state of journalism in the State.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed measure and a committee was appointed to wait in deputation on the Dewan and to represent the views of the Association in the matter.

Imitations of GODREJ Toilet Soaps.

The boxes as well as the shape and colour of GODREJ TOILET SOAPS are being imitated in several Towns in India by nearly a dozen Soapmakers and Godrej has sought the protection of Law Courts in Bombay and other Towns against such imitations. Buyers of Godrej Toilet Soaps would therefore do well before paying to see that they get the GENUINE GODREJ boxes and cakesof soaps of all varieties.

A large number of Indian Soap makers use animal fats imported from Japan, Australia and other countries. All the varieties of Godrej Toilet Soaps are made from highclass Indian Vegetable Oils get the GENUINE GODREJ boxes and cakes of soaps of all varieties.

Factory:—GODREJ SOAPS, Ltd., DeLISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.
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KARNATAKA AURORA CREAM:—

A non-greasy toilet preparation that masters the hair and keeps the head cool and pleasant. This Preparation once used by anyone will be used always.

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An Elegant toilet preparation which provides the best means of preserving the natural beauty and complexion.

CREMOR LIMONIS:—

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PATNA 'PLANE ACCIDENT

Bihar Home Member On Way To Recovery

PATNA, Feb. 12.

Details regarding the aeroplane accident in which the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Whitty, Home Member of the Bihar Government, was involved show that Mr. Whitty left Patna early on Sunday morning in an R A F, Moth Plane visiting Bettiah and then landed on the temporary landing ground near Darbhanga.

At midday, Mr. Whitty visited the devastated town and left at 4 o'clock for Patna. The R A F pilot had made a test take-off after arrival, and had the take-off ground at Bettiah measured. He was satisfied that the aerodrome was suitable. The machine, however, failed to develop sufficient climbing speed. The wheels just touched a six-foot bank forty yards beyond the aerodrome and the plane turned a somersault and was wrecked. It did not catch fire, as the petrol tank was thrown forward.

Mr. Whitty was severely cut about the face, but sustained no other injuries. The pilot sustained minor cuts. The escape of the pilot and the passenger appears to be miraculous.

Mr. Whitty is progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

VICEROY'S FUND TOTALS RS. 14,74,943

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Fund totals Rs. 14,74,943.—A. P.

Jubbulpore had a crop of motor accidents on Saturday when no less than three people, including two girls and a man were injured, one case (a girl) proving fatal.—United Press.

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Home Member Under Fire

Lively Proceedings Take Place In Session Of Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The first part of a recent meeting of the Bengal Council was made exceedingly lively by a very large number of supplementary questions especially with regard to the Ceremonial Parade at Tamluk by the King's Rifles Royal and calling for explanations from residents of the place to account for their non-attendance.

Answering Mr. N. K. Basu, who started putting supplementary questions, as to whether non-attendance in response to notice of ceremonial parade was something which required explanation, the Home Member said that in this particular case the invitation was issued to leading residents and others including titleholders and he thought it reasonable to suppose that the local officers should ask the gentlemen concerned to explain their absence. He did not wish to say that it was a part of the duty of the titleholders to attend such a parade but courtesy demanded that they should be present.

Mr. Basu: Was there any communication in the notice that non-attendance will have to be accounted for?

Mr. Reid: No, Sir.

Mr. Santi Shekareswar Roy enquired whether it had been the practice of government always to call for an explanation in such cases or whether this was an innovation.

The Home Member was heard to say that he was not in a position to answer the question.

Mr. Santi S. Roy: Is it a fact that when troops are on road march in Calcutta the residents are called upon to be present?

Mr. Reid: It is probably correct but in this particular case it was a ceremonial parade.

Mr. Roy: May I remind the Hon. member that ceremonial prades are held on January 1 every year, but are residents of Calcutta called upon to attend?

Mr. Reid: So far as I know, invitations are issued to a large number of people to witness the parade.

Mr. Roy asked the Home Member to cite instances where failure to attend had resulted in the persons concerned being called upon to give an explanation.

"Not that I am aware of," replied the Home Member.

Mr. Roy: Might I knew whether the notices were issued to humiliate respectable persons?

Mr. Reid: No.

The Home Member told Mr. N. K. Basu that Government were entitled to know why certain persons including title-holders were absent from such parades.

Mr. N. K. Basu: Do the government approve of this action of the local officers in asking for an explanation?

Mr. Reid: Yes.

Answering Dr. N. C Sen Gupta as to the "real purpose and intention of these notices," the Home Member said that this was an invitation to attend a public ceremony and to accord a welcome to the troops who were visiting the town.

Mr. Basu: Barring invitations at Government House ceremonies is the Hon. Member aware of any case where there is an obligation upon the absentee members to explain their conduct for non-attendance?

The Home Member replied that he could conceive of such cases but he asked for notice to a the question.

"OPPRESSION" ALLEGATION.

With regard to the allegation of 'oppressions' in Midnapore made in a petition dated Dec. 21 last, the Home Member in reply to a supplementary question put by Mr. S. C. Chaudhuri said that the allegations were false. The Home Member added that it was a matter for the government to decide whether prosecution should be started for making the allegations or not.

Mr. N. K. Basu: Is it a part of the duty of Garhwali soldiers to surround the houses of people?

Mr. Reid: Yes, when they are called upon to do so by the District Officers.

Mr. Basu: Is the Hon. Member aware that it is only in the case of unlawful assembly for the purpose of dispersing it that the civil officers can call upon the military to assist them?

Mr. Reid: I require notice.

Mr. Basu: Is the Hon. Member aware of the state of the law on the subject?

Mr. Reid: I have already asked for notice.

Mr. Basu: Will the Hon. Member state the circumstances under which the Garhwali soldiers were called upon by the Civil authorities to surround the House?

Mr. Reid: The services of the soldiers were requisitioned for assisting the Police in conducting house searches.

Mr. Basu: Under what provision of law the military was asked to assist the civil authorities in conducting house searches?

The Hon. President: I do not think you can put that question.

Mr. Basu: Is the Hon. Member aware that it is illegal for Magistrates to call upon soldiers to assist them in conducting house searches?

Mr. Reid: I am not aware of it.

BURDWAN SPEECH.

With regard to the speech of the Commissioner of Burdwan Division at the Durbar held at Midnapur the Home Member told Mr. Shanti S. Roy that the speech had been published by the Publicity Board, but dented that along with the pamphlet the Board circulated photos of the Commissioner.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC SURVEYORS

Prof. Bowley's Programme In Lahore

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

Professor Bowley and Dr. P J Thomas (Madras University) arrived at Lahore this morning in connection with the economic Survey of India. They attended a meeting of the Board of Economic Enquiry to-day.

They have a heavy four days' programme before them, including a visit to one of the prominent market, towns of the Punjab, as well as a Punjab village, besides a number of interviews.

It is gathered that the report of Professor Bowley and his colleagues may be presented in two parts and that a preliminary report may be ready by the end of March.

The party will visit Bombay and Delhi.

Professor Bowley is likely to leave for England on 24th March. —A. P.

SIR MOHAMAD USMAN CONGRATULATED

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

A resolution congratulating Sir Mahomed Usman on his appointment as the Acting Governor of Madras and thanking His Majesty's Government for the selection was passed at a meeting of Muslims of Madras.

Mr. Abuld Hakim presided.—A.P.

GAEKWAR AND PARTY REACH DELHI

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI. Feb. 12.

The Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda took their residence to-day in their place which, excepting the Viceroy's House, is the only private residence built entirely of solid stone. It is one of the finest and most comfortable modern princely mansions in the imperial capital and stands in a commanding position on the Hardinge Avenue adding dignity to the circle amidst which stands installed the Victory Gateway of India.

The building was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens under the personal guidance of the Maharaja and the internal decoration was done by a German decorative architect. The work has cost fifteen lakhs and it was taken five years to complete it.

MASS OPINION ON TEMPLE ENTRY BILL DEMANDED

JHANSI, Feb. 7.

It is understood that a telegram has been sent to the Viceroy from Jhansi-Cantonment Sanatanists expressing great dis-satisfaction with the Government for not maintaining any adequate means to realise the mass opinion on the Temple-Entry-Bill.

ASTROLOGER WHO PREDICTED EARTHQUAKE CONGRATULATED

(From A Correspondent.)

KHALLIKOTE, (By Mail.)

A special meeting of the Public of Khallikote will held recently to offer thanks to professor B. K. Mahapatro, the renowned astrologer of Utkal, for his predictions regarding the recent earthquakes and other disasters as predicted by him six months before their occurrences.

Resolutions were passed thanking Professor B. K. Mahapatro for his predictions and also thanking His Highness the Rajah Saheb of Bodogada for his help to publish the valuable astrology book "Jotis-Sar-Ratnabale of Mr. Mahapatro.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE BETWEEN POLICE & DACOITS

GIDDERBAHA, (By Mail)

Sensational news of a fight between a notorious gang of three dacoits and police has been received from Thana at Bhai, in which two dacoits were fatally injured and police constable killed.

It is stated that the Kot Bhai police was for a long time in search of them as they were wanted in connection with various murders in the locality.

On the morning of February 4, a police party under the escort of Rana Jahandad Khan, S. I. Police, on getting the news that the three dacoits, Sham Singh, Mahla Singh and Atma Singh were hiding in the house of a Jat, who it is said notorious in Fagaroar, a station 6 miles off from Gidderbaha, reached the place to effect their arrest. All the three dacoits who were fully armed with guns and rifles, opened fire on the police, who also fired in self-defence. A pitched battle was fought, which lasted for full three hours.

In the encounter, two dacoits were killed instantaneously on the spot and the third sustained serious injuries. On the police side, one constable was shot dead while another received severe injuries.

His Excellency the Viceroy was the guest of honour at the Council dinner of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India at the Irwin Amphitheatre Delhi, on Monday night.

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DEPUTATION TO AGA KHAN

Punjab Muslims Fear Delay In Reforms

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

No authoritative communication is being issued regarding the Punjab Muslim Deputation which waited on the Aga Khan to-day.

The Aga Khan gave them over half an hour and most of the time spoke very highly of the work done by Chaudhri Zafarullah of whom they should be proud.

The Aga Khan tild them how all that could be done by the delegates had been done. Some members of the Deputation are reported to have expressed the fear regarding delay in the inauguration of the new constitu- and how nothing seems to have been settled finally.

The reply they got was that the new Provincial constitution would come into force by 1936. and that it was up to various politicians in India to do their best to study Indian delegates' joint memorandum and back it.

PARTY TO AGA KHAN

NEW DELHI. Feb. 12.

Sir Fazli Husain gave a party at his residence this afternoon to meet His Highness the Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan. Over 400 guests attended, including the Commander-in-Chief, Executive Councillors, Members of the Central Legislature and prominent citizens of Delhi. It was one of the most successful social functions of the season.—A. P.

GOLD MARKS IN BULLOCK CARTS

Smugglers Get Three Months Each

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 13.

Inspector Chakravarthi of the Pondicherry Frontier Customs along with the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Pondicherry train service effected two seizures of smuggled gold marcs valued at about Rs. 2,500 from one Kuppuswami Goundan of Nagakolam village and another man of Pondicherry bearing the same name as they were carrying away the gold marks in bullock carts.

The marks were seized and the two men were arrested and produced before the Sub-Magistrate of Tindivanam who sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each yesterday.—United Press.

RS. 100,000 OFFERED FOR NOVEL SPINNING WHEEL

The Secretary, All India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

In connection with the prize of Rupees one lakh, announced by the All India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, for a Model Spinning Wheel, the Board of Judges intend holding the examination between the February 26 and the March 3. Intending competitors are, therefore, advised to present themselves either in person or through their representatives to demonstrate their machines on or before the February 26. They are further requested to come prepared for their stay in Ahmedabad for the time the examiners may find their presence necessary.

The annual gathering of the Maharashtra Vidyarthi Sangh, Cawnpore, will be held on the 25th. and 26th. inst. under the presidentship of Dr. R. P. Paranjapye, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. All the members of the Sangh, past and present, are requested to attend.

LOYOLA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The anniversary of the Loyola College Mathematics Association was celebrated last evening.

Mr. K. Anantha Rao, Professor of Mathematics of the Presidency College presided.

After reading of the annual report by the Secretary, the Chairman unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. S. Ramanujam, Fellow of the Royal Society. In doing so he paid a tribute to Mr. Ramanujam's brilliance of ideas and extraordinary ability. He had left behind him problems in mathematics which still remained unsolved.—United Press.

RAILWAY OFFERS CONCESSION FOR "FUL DOL" FAIR AT DWARKA

There are three important fixtures at Dwarka in a year viz: Ful Dol. Janmastami and Annkot. On these occasions people from far off places attend these fairs in large numbers and since the linking of Dwarka by through railway communication since 1923 the attendance to the fairs has been mustering strength.

This year the 'Ful Dol' fair comes off on the 1st of March and to facilitate and stimulate the pilgrim traffic to this pilgrim centre, the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway have announced the special concession of issuing return tickets at fare and a half over that Railway i.e. between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka or Okha Port (for going to Beyt Shankhodhar).

QUIT ORDER ON ZAMINDAR'S SON

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Notice under Section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 was served last night at 9 p.m. on Mr. Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, son of Mr. Basant Kumar Roy Chowdhury, a Zemindar of Kulkati of Barisal (Bengal) to leave Delhi within 24 hours.

Mr. Sukumar Roy Chowdhury came to Delhi to learn telegraphy in the Royal Institute of Engineering and Technology at Bellimaran. His course of study was for 6 months. He had attended his classes only for 2 months.

It will be remembered that he was arrested at Calcutta in December 1932, in connection with the Terrorist Movement and released after 21 days from Alipore Central Jail.—United Press.

BOMBAY'S PROSPERITY IN IMMINENT DANGER

Drastic Changes In Working Of Port Trust Are Needed, Says Maharashtra Chamber Of Commerce

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have issued the following statement on "the working of the Bombay Port Trust and the threatened diversion of Bombay's sea-born trade."

The Committee of this Chamber have considered the views of Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, recently published on the above subject and have come to the conclusion that the remedies proposed by Mr. Sharpe to meet the situation are insufficient and unsatisfactory. In their opinion, the danger to Bombay's future prosperity is so imminent that unless drastic and fundamental changes in the working of the Port Trust are immediately effected, they see no hope for the local port.

REVENUE EXPENSES.

The revenue expenses of the Port Trust may be considered under two main heads: (i) Controllable and (ii) Uncontrollable. The former include the salaries and other expenses of the various establishments while the latter are made up of interest and sinking fund charges. On account of heavy capital expenditure in the past, these latter charges amount to about 150 lacs of rupees every year and it is argued that other ports,—mainly the newer ports in Kathiawar—having come into existence very recently, do not have such heavy burdens to bear. It is further suggested that the newer ports do not apply principles of costing and proper accounting when their charges for port services are determined and that they are, therefore, uneconomic and unfair.

In the opinion of the Committee of this Chamber, these changes have all to be proved. It is true that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay find themselves saddled every year with the burden of about 150 lakhs. But it cannot be overlooked that against these charges, Bombay has the advantage, of handling an enormous amount of cargo and of other items of income which are denied to these newer ports. In fairness to all concerned, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust should have published the total tonnage of cargo disposed of by each of these ports and proved his case by comparing the overhead charges per ton of cargo handled by each of them.

B. P. T. RESOURCES.

There is another very important point in this controversy. As everyone knows, the Bombay Port Trust own very extensive landed property and it can by no means be said that the rents charged by them to their tenants are in any sense moderate. It would be interesting for the public to know which of the newer ports enjoy such a unique source of perennial income. The alleged heavy burden on account of uncontrollable expenditure will thus be seen to be more apparent than real and in the opinion of the Committee of this Chamber, the root of the trouble, has, therefore, to be looked for somewhere else.

The item of controllable expenditure which is about two-fifths (approximately a crore and 14 lakhs in 1932) of the total may be next considered. Mr. Sharpe declares that even the most drastic retrenchment under this head would not be of much avail. The Committee of this Chamber feel that a statement like this from the Chairman of the Port Trust gives away his whole case. A crore and a quarter of rupees is not a small sum and in these days of competition, it is absolutely nenecessary to justify the expense of every rupee incurred. It is well-known that the Bombay Port Trust Officers are extravagantly paid. The Municipal Commissioner, in his speech to the Corporation Meeting on the 30th of January, 1934, declared that the salaries of officers in the service of the Municipal Corporation were lower than those of the Bombay Port Trust Officers. This is a very pertinent observation. Why should the officers of the Trust be paid so extravagantly? Service conditions in the Port Trust were not investigated by the Lee Commission and when concessions were recommended by the Commission, the principle of indianisation of Services was also accepted and recommended. But it seems, the Bombay Port have their own way of doing things: they gave effect to the beneficial part of the Commission's recommendations, namely the concessions, while as to indianisation, they do not appear to have gone much beyond wearing themselves of professing their genuine sympathy for that "legitimate aspiration" of every Indian.

In practice, Bombay Port Trust Officers enjoy "passage concessions" as recommended by the Lee Commission and indianisation is "of course encouraged but with one concern for the efficiency of the service." The matter developed into such a scandal that even the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna in moving his resolution for the indianisation of Port Trust Services, in the Council of State on the 26th of September, 1932, had to cite several specific instances of discrimination and unfair treatment meeted out to Indian Officers, in spite of a resolution for indianisation, which was moved by himself some ten years ago and was immediately accepted by the Government of India. The Honourable Member was speaking from his own experience of the Bombay Port Trust with which he happened to be connected for a number of years and even the Government Member had to admit that that speech was an eye-opener and a source of information to all concerned including himself.

UNJUSTIFIABLE!

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay employ a number of overseas recruits: these employees do not enjoy Lee Passage Concessions and yet they are not known to have proved less efficient on that account. In this way, Bombay Port Trust Officers seem to enjoy a double advantage: In the first place, they are more liberally paid and secondly, they are allowed passage concessions in addition. In the opinion of the Committee of this Chamber, such a state of affairs is unjustifiable and before these salaries and concessions could be allowed to be continued, an independent and outside enquiry into the service conditions of the Port Trust should be immediately undertaken by a Committee of the Indian Legislature.

It would be further interesting for the public to know whether the scales of salaries of the Port Trust clerical staff are comparatively higher than for similar other local clerical staff. If they are not, does it not mean discrimination and disparity? The superior Officers happen to be preponderatingly Non-Indians while the subordinate establishment is naturally "Indianised." If this Indian cadre is not as liberally paid—not that it should be so paid—a disparity of this kind has to be immediately removed since such a disparity is known to weaken the morale and efficiency of a whole establishment. It tends to bread discontent, jealousy, and inefficiency.

"OVER-OFFICERED B. P. T."

In comparison with the management of the newer ports, the Bombay Port Trust appears to be over-departmentalised, over-officered and over-elaborated. In its initial stages, say 40 years back, when the routine of work had yet to be finally organised, there might have been some justification for an elaborate establishment: but to-day, when the details of routine work have been normally systematised and made to flow along established channels, it will not conduce to an economic working until every post, position and department has been once subjected to a searching enquiry. The Port Trust maintain their own Railway. Would it not be cheaper to have it run by the adjoining State Railway? The Trust maintain their own "Stores Department." Why should this Department not be abolished straightway and the services of the Government Stores Purchase Department availed of, for the purchase of the Port Trust requirements? The Trustees hold their Board Board Meetings from time to time. Why should these be not open to the press as the Municipal Corporation Meetings are? The whole system bears ample marks of a "closed burocracy" and is protected from public crutiny by shutting out the press when its affairs are discussed and policy shaped. This, in the opinion of the Committee of this Chamber, is a most unsatisfactory position and a thorough investigation into the affairs and working of the Trust, an enquiry conducted, not departmentally, but by a non-official Committee appointed by the Indian legislature, as was recently done in the case of Posts and Telegraphs, must be immediately undertaken, if Bombay is to be saved from this threatened diversion of its sea-bourn trade.

CHEAPEN THE SERVICES.

The mofussil industrialist or consumer who benefits owing to the cheapness of Kathiawar Ports will look only to one thing, namely what will be cheap transit to him. The Port of Bombay must cheapen its services and reduction by retrenchment in all operating expenses is the only remedy. If Bombay Port Trust choose to borrow money and build their building docks on a lavish scale and the Kathiawar States built their ports out of their revenues or past accumulated resources interest on which they do not care to charge, it is no fau't of theirs or of those who benefit thereby. If Kathiawar States pay their principal officer in charge of these Ports only about Rs. 600 or 800 per month and their accountant about Rs. 150 and the Bombay Port Trust about Rs. 3500 and 1800 respectively it is no wonder that Bombay charges should be higher than Kathiawar Port Charges.

DEPUTATION OF FILM SOCIETY

Deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India, which waited on the Commerce and Industry Members of the Government of India on the 8th inst. at New Delhi to explain the position of the Indian Film Industry at present and to secure relief by way of substantial reduction, if not abolition, of the import duty on raw cinema films.

"FILM GROUP" OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

In connection with the inauguration of the "Film Group" of the Central Legislature on the 8th inst. a Tea-Party was given by Mr. B. V. Jadhav and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, which was attended by Sir B. L. Mitter, Sir Frank Noyce and other high officials and members of both the Houses.

RIOT IN WASHINGTON JAIL

Nine Convicts And One Warder Killed

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WALLAWALLA, Feb. 13.

Nine convicts and one wardar were killed in a riot in the Washington State Penitentiary. Two other warders were stabbed.

A conference of Sind Hindus will be held during the Easter Holidays in Karachi under the auspices of the Sind Hindu Association. It will "inter alia," discuss separation of Sind, insecurity of life and property of Hindus and kidnappings and conversions of Hindu women and boys.

Miss NILA CRAM COOK ("Nila Nagini") who, after a brief hectic career in India is now on her way back to the United States.

ROBBED "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" CREW?

European Suspect Bailed Out

Owen Robert Thomas (23), suspected in several thefts committed at the Breach Candy Baths for the past nine months, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on a charge of stealing

It appears that the accused was noticed by Mr. Kirby, Manager of the Baths, while he was trying to steal money on Monday morning. Mr. Kirby caught the alleged culprit and handed him over to the Gamdevi Police. While identifying, it is alleged, the Police found in his passession Rs. 10 and some other articles which were missing since the 9th inst., and which were the property of some of the crew of the "Empress of Britain."

As further enquiries were to be made in this connection, the Police applied for time, and the accused was bailed out on Rs. 100, the case being postponto the 23rd inst.

"FORCED TO MURDER"

Pathan Makes Clean Breast Of It In Coroner's Court

Abdul Rehman Mullah Balakhan, making a clean breast of it admitted that he committed the murder of his uncle Lahorekhan Khangulkhan in the Subarban train on Monday morning, and stated that he was forced to take that action, before the City Coroner on Tuesday, at the inquest held over the body of Lahorekhan, a pathan aged 84.

It appears that the deceased and the suspect, who are related to each other, went to stay with another pathan at DeLisle Road on Sunday. The suspect had given their host Rs. 140. On Monday mornina gt 7 the deceased and the suspect started for their native place and the host also accompanied them as far as the Lower Parel Station. The host gave back the amount (Rs. 140) to the suspect who in turn handed it over to his uncle. Till they got into the local train to go to Dadar, they appeared to be on very friendly terms.

Gershon Ezikel, one of the passengers giving evidence stated that midway between Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road, he heard a thud, while the train was in motion. He got up from his seat and saw the suspect sitting on the chest of the deceased and cut his throat with a knife. He immediately pulled the alarm chain and the train was stopped. About 100 passengers got out of the train due to fright. The witness who did not attempt to get out of the train approached the suspect, who had by then finished his work and was wiping the blood stained knife with the deceased's clothes, and asked him "What! Are you cutting a goat"?

By that time a Railway police constable got into the train and the accused, who tried to throw away the knife was prevented from doing so and was taken into custody. The dead body of the old pathan was removed to the morgue.

At this stage, the Coroner asked the suspect, who was present in court, if he wished to cross-examine the witness, to which he stated that all that the the witness had stated was true and there was nothing further to add.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to homicidal throat cut inflicted by the suspect Abdul Rehman by means of a knife.

SENSATIONAL DOCUMENT IN DADAR MURDER TRIAL

Prosecution Allege "Solve Puzzle And Win Rs. 20,000" Letter Is Meant To Mislead Police

"I a middle-aged Parsi committed this murder. Not possessing a criminal mind I waited for 7 years for this opportunity.

"A word to the police. Don't put up an innocent man for trial. Now solve this puzzle and win Rs. 20,000."

These contents of a scrap of paper with pencil impressions of a letter on it were read out by the Advocate-General when the Dadar Parsi Colony case was resumed before Mr. Justice Blackwell and a special jury at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday.

The document was alleged to have been found in a trunk in the room of Isaac Patole, and the prosecution stated that it was meant to mislead the police in their investigations.

In this case Henry Zaoba Salve and Shevantibai are charged with the murder of Freni Eruchsha Tarapore on September 19 and also robbery.

BARBER'S EVIDENCE.

Shantaram Vishram Dalvic, manager of a hair cutting saloon at Matunga, who was called by the police as a panch witness when they raided the room of Isaac Patole on September 21 was examined for the prosecution.

Witness was referred to a paper with pencil impressions of a letter alleged to have been written to mislead the police which was recovered during the search. He said that the paper was given by Sub-Inspector Sorabji to the first aciused in order that it may be read.

Judge: Tell me if the first accused could read it easily or with some difficulty.

Witness: He was reading it slowly with some difficulty.

Judge: Could he read the whole of it.

Witness: Yes. He read it right through.

To further questions put by the Advocate-General witness said that the first accused read the paper aloud to enable him (witness) to note it down.

CONTENTS OF LETTER.

The Advocate-General read the contents of this paper which according to the prosecution was written by some one to mislead the police. The document was dated September 18 and signed X.Y.Z. "I a middle-aged Parsi have committed this crime" it stated adding that exactly 12 years ago Freni (the murdered woman) promised to marry him and "live with him as long as there was life in her".

The writer further stated that he did not possess a criminal mind and he had to wait for 7 years "for this opportunity" and concluded: "A word to the police. Don't put up an innocent man for trial. Now solve this puzzle and win Rs. 20,000".

The defence did not wish to cross-examine the witness.

MENTIONED BEFORE.

Mr. Noorji Nusserwanji Dubash the next witness said that he was a retired Municipal servant. He was called as a panch witness at the house of the deceased on the day of the murder. Sub-Inspector Sorabji drew up the panchanama and witness signed it. The words "five small googries (beads) and a mat" were mentioned in the panchanama before he signed it.

WORN BY HINDU WOMEN.

To the Judge witness said that he was sure that the "googries" were lying near the dead body. These "googries" were usually worn by Hindu women in the hair and also used as anklets.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues, counsel for the second accused then cross-examined the witness. To a question witness said he was sure that Jamooji, one of the panch witnesses picked up the "googries" and handed them over to the police.

STORY CHANGED?

Mr. Rodrigues: My suggestion to you is that you have changed your story in conformity with what Sub-Inspector Sorabjee said the other day.

Witness: No. I have not even read the evidence of Sub-Inspector Sorabjee given in this Court.

Q.—I put it to you that it was Sub-Inspector Sorabjee who asked you to make this statement.

Witness denied the suggestion.

Pirojsha Framji Jamooji another panch witness called on the scene of the murder in his evidence explained how the words "five small googries and a mat" were written in the panchanama. When Sub-Inspector Sorabjee had written up the panchanama witness picked up the "googries" and handed them over to the officer.

DISCOVERY OF GOOGRIES

Witness saw the googries when he was assisting the doctor in the examination of the dead body. He turned the body to enable the doctor to examine the wound on the back when he made the discovery of the googries lying on a quilt.

To the Advocate-General witness said it was not true that the words "five small googries and a mat" were inserted in the panchanama after all the panchas had signed it.

Judge: Are you quite sure that these words were there before you signed it? Witness: yes.

Q. What makes you remember that.

Witness: I myself picked these articles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leo Rodrigues witness denied that any police officers saw him in connection with the evidence he had to give before the court.

INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE CASE

Complainant States He Is Not Bound By Memorandum And Articles Of Association

The question, "were you not the ring leader of a party out to create trouble in the Indian Cotton Exchange" was answered in the negative by Mr. Javerilal Maganlal the complainant in the case in which Mr. W. T. Halai, Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange was charged with criminal misappropriation of the funds of the Exchange before Mr D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday.

EXCHANGE CONSTITUTION.

The complainant further cross examined stated that he joined the Exchange in July 1932. He did not know the constitution of thee Exchange when he became its member. When he filed the complaint, he was aware that there was a constitution but did not know whether it had been passed and accepted by the General Body of the Exchange.

The complainant said that the memorandum and Articles of the Exchange had been put in as an exhibit in this case, as he relied on it. But he admitted that in the plaint filed in the High Court, he had asked for a declaration that the memorandum and of the Exchange be declared not binding on its members, as it had not been duly passed by the General body of members.

NOT BOUND BY IT.

Although he relied on the memorandum and Articles of the Exchange in this case, Javerilal Maganlal said that he was not bound by the constitution.

Witness denied that he was the ring leader along with others of a party out to create trouble in the Exchange in November 1932. He admitted that he was dissatisfied with the working of the Exchange and a General Meeting was held on December 5, 1932, at which there was a big uproar but denied any harsh passed between himself and Mr. Halai.

Witness stated that he with some others made a complaint to the Police Commissioner on January 15, 1933. Thereafter, complainant stated that he was advised to file a complaint before a Magistrate in respect of the charges alleged in the complaint made to the Police Commissioner.

He had filed a complaint before the Magistrate, but witness said the Magistrate did not issue process.

A Page About Health Disease And Medicine

NUTRITION IN MODERN PUBLIC HEALTH

Japan Sets Example To Other Nations

The great English satirist, George Bernarrd Shaw, once said: "What the world needs is not medicine and hospitals, but better food, a better standard of living and better homes for every family." Human suffering, after all, can be traced not only to the pathogenic organism but also to deficiency of food utilization and food selection, writes Froilan Eubanas of the Section of Nutrition, Bureau of Health of the Philippine Islands, in the "Philippines Herald." Sir William Osler (1) very aptly said: "Ninety per cent of all conditions, other than acute infectious and contagious diseases, are traceable to diet." The recent advances in the therapeutics of diseases can be ascribed to the progress made in nutritional investigation which was first started in 1780 by the great French chemist Lavoisier, and subsequently by his pupils whose names are familiar to nutritionists the world over. We may cite for example the use of insulin in diabetis mellitus, ventriculin and liver extract in pernicious anemia, the irradication of milk in the treatment of rickets, the mineralization of the body such as the utilization of calcium in the treatment of tuberculosis, osteomalacia and the more extensive use of rich vitamin foods in the correction of deficiency diseases or avitaminosis, as for example, beriberi, xeropthalmia, scurvy, rickets or pellagra.

The extensive researches on the vitamins in the last few years have brought out very interesting observations in the science of nutrition. McCarrison (2) for instance, has repeatedly called attention to the low state of health of the alimentary tract in cases where the vitamin B intake was low, and these findings have been extended to human beings by Fletcher and Graham who reported beneficial results following the administration of yeast or wheat germ to patients suffering from chronic arthritis, in whom there is marked atony of the intestinal tract.

Not only are these investigations on vitamins enlightening but the investigations of the minerals necessary for growth and reproduction have likewise been very interesting. Daniels and Hutton (3), for example, found that rats fed on cow's milk exclusively seldom reproduced, and this was corrected by supplementing the milk with small amounts of aluminium, fluorine, silicon, manganese, iodine and iron. McCollum and Orent (4- have found that rats restricted to a diet containing only 1.8 parts per million of magnesium fail to grow and very quickly became abnormal.

JAPAN'S LEAD

As Pasteur has indicated, the future belongs to science. Nations having the vision to utilize the facts of science in the improvement of its people will not perish. They have to progress as have been true in France, and it is true of any other nation aspiring to progress. The only Oriental nation to-day which ranks high in the esteem of the scientific world is Japan, a neighbour which we apparently overlook in the scheme of our scientific investigations and in the scheme of our public health work. It has been said that no nation has improved the build of its people in the last twenty years more than Japan. This improvement is due to the fact that serious efforts have been made by the Imperial Government and backed up by the whole Japanese people who considered such co-operation a patriotic duty. I refer to the Imperial Institute of Nutrition (8) whose name is known the world over.

Thus, in one respect, the form of government of the Japanese has helped much in fostering the scientific work in nutrition for the well-being of the nation. Democracy usually runs a slow course. Legislation is impeded on account of the fact that the government is run by men having equal privileges to question the program of that government.

The modern public health administrator will not merely give orders for the execution of sanitary rules and regulations for cleaning house premises, alleys or by-ways, or isolating persons suffering from dangerous communicable diseases by hospitalizing them. He will utilize the services of technical men functioning as committees or boards which serve as advisory bodies to the public health organization. In England, for example, there is an Advisory Committee on Nutrition (9), composed of seven experts, who act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Health on matters pertaining to the nutrition especially of the poor people in England. Through this body, administrative measures which help in the solution of vital health problems of the poor and the unemployed especially at this time of financial depression are projected and worked out. Any signs of nutritional deficiency as observed in the various health districts, in the schools, in factories and in the poor districts are investigated and proper administrative remedies applied.

In England, too, a considerable number of the unemployed are eligible to receive for meals or free milk in the schools, particular attention being paid the undernourished children and mothers. Evidently they have more right to the dole, and their cases are carefully studied by nutritionists and health officers. The dole so far is aimed to curtail the different nutritional deficiencies that may occur during these hard times of unemployment, hence, it is at present, more of an emergency measure than a permanent governmental program of relief.

BOYD'S SUGGESTIONS

Along lines of practical relief covering the whole scope of public health, Boyd (10) makes the following suggestions:

(1) Improved personal hygiene of all individuals, including better standards of personal cleanliness, better dietaries, reasonable working hours, recreation and adequate clothing.

(2) Improved standards of domestic and public sanitation, including relief from overcrowding, proper illumination, heating and ventilation, water supply, excreta disposal, etc.

(3) Improved sanitation of places of employment.

(4) The immunization of susceptible persons and the control of infected persons.

(5) The improvement of the breeding stock of the human race by the elimination of the physically and mentally unfit from reproduction.

(6) The provisions of calities for aiding physicians in the diagnosis and care of their patients, i.e., laboratories, hospitals, and clinics.

These objectives herein outlined are broad in scope but clearcut. Fundamentally speaking, how can we project a practical solution to the attainment of these objectives, as far as the problem of nutrition is concerned? In order to start right, we must begin with the pregnant mother. How much concern do we give the pregnant mother? Do her surroundings foster the sort of personal and mental hygiene that the new life she brings into the world will have an opportunity for fruitful and happy growth? Or do we forget that the mother must be made healthy so that she will be able to bear the onerous and heavy responsibility of motherhood? Except under abnormal conditions when she does not seed more food, common sense dictates that she must have a nutritious and wellbalanced diet. She needs it because she has to nourish a growing baby.

Better nourishment, in addition to a careful medical examination of every pregnant mother, is in itself a big step forward in the program public health organization. The world has, in the last 50 years, shown a steady decline in the infant mortality rate, but it is still groping in the dark as far as neonatal mortality is concerned. The findings of competent investigators in spite of the extensive outlines of a program of the conservation of babies in all the civilized world, is still far from being ideal. Just how a great role nutrition will play in this particular problem, we are not yet in a position to state definitely.

The careful teaching of health habits to the child insures a higher degree of health and happiness to these children in the future. Right food habits must be taught the child from his earliest infancy. Little can be expected of adults who did not receive early training in health habits and nutrition but for the children who are started right, we have great hopes. The famous Children's Charter as enunciated by President Hoover at the last White House Conference on Child Health and Protection insures the right of every child to better care from birth through the adolescent stage. This famous Charter insures the child "pure food, pure milk and pure water." It is not only the duty of the parent to give this protection, but it is also the duty of the State to see that the child is given his right to a good start in life. It is true that a nation marches forward on the feet of little children and any health department or any government that relegates this truth to the background is falling short of its greatest justification for existence.

CHILD'S PILL OF RIGHTS

Rose (11) suggests a new Child's bill of nutrition rights:

1. Every child has a right to be nutritionally well born.
2. Every child has a right to the best development which his bibliogical heritage makes possible, and nutrition is a controlling factor.
3. Every child has a right to nutrition knowledge which will enable him to conserve his own health and eventually that of his children.

If we are to take our place among the great nations of the earth, we must be prepared to meet and solve the problems which other nations have met and to some degree solved. The read is not hard to follow; we must put forth our best efforts. We must work out a practical program of nutrition education through the various agencies of our government and through the leadership of our scientists who, after all, are most responsible for the leadership along this particular line. As McCollum (13) has so ably expressed: "No gift we may bestow upon our children can compare with the priceless endowment of physical integrity without which they cannot achieve the maximum of health which is their just heritage. Society must measure its well-bring in terms of the health of its children."

TOMATO JUICE AS A BEVERAGE

Tomato juice is a healthful drink and is becoming popular as a beverage. Physicians and dietitians have demonstrated that the juice of the tomato contains many beneficial elements, the chief of which are the three vitamins, A, B and C and the recently discovered vitamine E, which assists the red blood cells in absorbing iron from the blood. These are necessary for nourishing and strengthening the entire human organism.

Tomato juice may be served plain or with a pungent seasoning in it. One method of preparing it, as given in The Modern Hospital, is to pour the juice out of the can and press the pulp through a sieve. Chill and season with salt and pepper. Add lemon juice, tabasco, or Worcestershire sauce, if desired, or any other seasoning.

The use of canned tomato juice has been growing ever since the discovery that the canning process acts as a preservative of Vitamine C, which not only prevents scurvy, but is necessary for growth and good health. Much of this conservation is due to the acid content of the tomato itself. In addition to Vitamine C, tomatoes rank with lettuce and string beans as a source of Vitamines A and B.

Increasing popularity of the tomato as a source of vitamines is due to the fact that it can be obtained all the year around at a compratively stable price, and because the labour of preparing it for use is smaller than for almost any other source of the vitamines.

NO GOITRE IN JAPAN

J. F. McClendon reports that Japan is the only country in the Far East free from goitre. This is due to the important position of seaweed in the Japanese diet. The first satisfactory treatment for goitre is described by Arnaldus Villanovanus in the thirteenth century. He recommended a preparation containing burnt sponge powder. Five hundred years later, in the middle of the eighteenth century, this remedy was introduced into England by a Coventry apothecary named Keeling, whose family kept the nature of the preparation secret. In 1819 Coindet recognised the active principle of burnt sponge to be the newly discovered element, iodine.

Goitre is due to the failure of the thyroid gland in the neck to obtain a sufficient supply of iodine, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian" When the gland is starved of iodine it swells in size in the attempt to provide iodine compounds necessary to the normal functioning of the body. This theory was not finally proved until 1919, when Kendall succeeded in preparing crystals of the iodine compound thyroxine from the thyroid glands of animals. Then, in 1927, Harington and Barger showed how thyroxine could be synthesised from non-biological material. This was one of the chief triumphs of biochemistry.

Lord Brabourne, Dr. Javle (Mayor of Bombay) and Lady Brabourne snapped in the Members' Enclosure at Mahaluxmi on Monday.

DISSOLUTION OF AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

Cabinet's Decision Follows Serious Disorders Fomented By Socialist Schutzbund

VIENNA, Feb. 13.

The Austrian Cabinet has decided to declare the Socialist P[illegible] dissolved. The Minister for Social Welfare Herr Schmidt has been appointed Commissioner in Vienna in place of the Socialist Burgomaster Seitse.

The situation at Graz is very grave and it is stated that over fifty fatalities resulted from the fierce fighting wherein troops and artillery participated.

The fighting started in the suburb of Eggenburg where members of the Socialist Schutzbund surrounded the gendarmerie station and fired on it killing three men, and then dug trenches round it.

Three police gendarmes were also killed in the suburb of Puntiken. The Schutzbund occupied many police stations, but were driven out by the military, but they took possession of them again.—Reuteer.

ALARMING SITUATION.

VIENNA, February 12.

Despite the dislocation of communications an obvious alarming situation is developing throughout the country. Firing was renewed in Vienna, rifles, machine-guns, and even the artillery were active in the centre of the city.

It is reported that 14 were killed in the outer suburbs.

Twenty-six are reported to have been killed and 200 wounded at Graz, where the Socialists who occupied the police station were beseiged by troops.

Troops fired machine-guns at the demonstrators at Bruck, killing several of them. There are disquieting stories of rioting and bloodshed from elsewhere, but at present it is difficult to authenticate them.

TEN KILLED.

VIENNA, February 13.

It is officially reported that 10 were killed in the street fighting in Vienna.—Reuter's Special.

RIOTS SUPPRESSED

VIENNA, Feb. 13.

It is claimed that the police and troops have suppressed the riots which occurred in two working class districts of Vienna.

The police have occupied the Viennese Guildhall without resistance. The police and troops have broken the resistance of the Schutzbund at Linz and Steyr.

The military are restoring order in Bruck. Absolute peace prevails in lower Austria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Tirol, Vorarlberg, and Bergenland.—Reuter's Extra Special.

SOCIALIST BUILDINGS BLOWN UP

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

VIENNA, Feb. 13.

Rioting in the working class districts continued till 5 a.m. when three buildings in the Ottakring District held by Socialists with machine guns was blown up by the police under orders of the Vice-Chancellor. The number of deaths is not known.

LOW PRESSURE AREA PERSISTS IN SIND

POONA, Feb. 13.

Yesteday's low pressure area persists over Sind. Some scattered thundershowers have occurred in Tensserim, Bihar and southwest Bengal, Victoria Point and Naya Dumka reporting half an inch each, and Burdwan quarter inch.

The temperature is above normal from the North-west Frontier to Central India and United Provinces, the maximum temperature being about 15 degrees (fahrenheit) above normal at most of the stations in northwest India.

FORECAST

A few thundershowers may occur in Chota Nagpur, Biahr, Assam and Burma.

EARTHQUAGE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,000 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 5/6 p.m. (I.S.T) on Monday, February 12.—A.P.

RUBBER AGREEMENT NOT REACHED

Colonial Office Denies Report

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Colonial Office announces on the joint authority of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, that reports that an agreement had been reached to regulate rubber supplies, is inacourate and without authority.

PT. DEONAYAKACHARYA VISITS MONGHYR RELIEF CAMP

(From A Correspondent.)

MONGHYR, (By Mail.)

Pt. Deonayakacharya, the General Secretary of the All India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, proceeded from Calcutta on the February 4th to the earthquake panic stricken area of Bihar and visited in Monghy, the Maharaja of Giddhaur, the president of the V. S. S. Relief Committee. He interviewed the volunteers and the workers of the Bihar Provincial Sangh who have thoroughly devoted themselves at this time to the relief works.

The Sangh Relief Committee met on February 6, in his presence under the presidentship of the Maharaja chiefly to consider the needs and a competent method adoptable for disbursing relief measures.

Shri Acharya relied on the necessity of work to be carried in full co-operation with all other relief committees working on the spot and approved of the co-option with the Central Relief Committee.

As such, the Sangh Relief Workers and the volunteers with their store-camps within the compounds of the Maharajah of Gidhaur's place go out daily on help in consultation with the Central Relief Committee. So far, nearly a hundred maunds of corn and hundred blankets together with a pretty good sum of money have been distributed in Monghyr and much more money and commodities are sought to be utilised.

Punditji was greatly moved to see the immense loss and damage done to this part of land by the havoc and left Monghyr for Samastipur

Two Trapped In Blazing Building

DISASTROUS FIRE TRAGEDY AT LONAVLA

A disastrous fire broke out in Lonavla on Friday last .resulting in the death of two men, who were trapped in a house and buried under the debris of the roof.

The fire originated in a house occupied by the W. I. C. Petrol Company where there were drums of petrol containing about 400 gallons of petrol besides a large number of cans of mobile oil.

On Friday at about 7 p.m. trapped in the blazing house.

while a servant of the petrol company was pouring petrol into a drum, it is alleged, another man standing close to him lit a match to smoke a "bidi". Instantly, the petrol flared up and there was a big blaze.

There were four men on the premises, two men who were near the spot, ran out on the road to save their lives but the other two, ran into the inner room for safety. Unfortunately there was no entrance for them to come out by and they were

The petrol drums exploded one after another with terrific reports causing a panic among the people of the locality.

In spite of the efforts of the police, the municipal and the station staff, the two men could not be saved and were buried under the roof in the debris.

Mr. Gilbert, Station Master of Lonavla, with his station staff, Mr. Wadekar, president of the Lonavla Municipality and Mr. Himatlal Virchand, a municipal councillor, rendered great help in extinguishing the fire.

FUSION IS NOT POSSIBLE

Aga Khan Advises Muslims To Keep To Separate Platforms

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, February 13.

I understand that the Aga Khan whose visit was to be used to bring about a fusion of the various political parties among Muslims has told the Muslim politicians that such a fusion is not possible, and that it would be better for them to keep to separate platforms and try to bring about a co-operation among them.

This bears out the forecast I gave at the time that the Aga Khan arrived here. The forecast was based on my talks with the Muslim politicians of the various schools of thought, who felt that artificial unity creeated under the influence of the Aga Khan would serve no purpose, especially as the Muslim conference represents an element which wishes to exploit patronage of the Government, and Muslim leaguers, are anxious to retain political independence of the organisation.

However the Aga Khan has acted wisely, and has realized that it would be a waste of effort to pursue his campaign for unity under all-India Muslim Conference.

FREE FIGHT IN RAMNAD

Harijans And Nattars Come To Blows Over Minor Point

RAMNAD, Feb. 12.

It is reported that a serious clash between Ambalagars (Nattars) and Harijans took place at Thevattu village in Ramnad District, in which twenty persons, including some women were injured.

It is stated that the Ambalagars invited the Harijans to their village to help them in the annual bull fight, but that the latter declined to do so. This led to a clash between them. About hundred people armed with sticks caused rioting in the Harijan locality. They looted the houses and destroyed property.

The police are investigating. —A.P.

KHADI BAZAR IN RATNAGIRI

(From A Correspondent)

SAVANTWADI, Feb. 13.

An itinerant Khadi Bazar has been stated in Ratnagiri district Khadis-Shala with Rs. 5,000 fixed as the district quota. The opening ceremony was performed at Savantvadi by the State Diwan Saheb on yesterday, and many prominent citizens and officers attended.

Dr. Bhagwanta, Messrs. Atre Mahajan and Nadkarni exhorted the audience to complete the quota of Rs. 1,500 fixed for Savantvadi by the Diwan Saheb and asked the audience to buy Khadi even in excess of the quota.

The editor of the "Vainatya" thanked the [illegible]

ORDERED TO LEAVE FRENCH TERRITORY

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 13.

The Rupublican Government of the French Settlements in India have ordered one Mr. Birendranath Roy a British subject to quit the French India limits forthwith on the ground that his sojourn in French India is "undesirable."—(United Press).

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul. skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

Nib takes those good old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

WANTED

At once some reliable men to keep a stock and to push the sale of Milton's Tea (loose or packed) on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. House rent and servants pay extra. All correspondences must be in English. For further particulars apply to the Manager, The Milton House, 43|1, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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A Guide to Health, Wealth—Prosperity

Write To-day—for your Copy

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TO MEN!

If you suffer from any disorder or weakness peculiar to your sex, send me your detailed History with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and see what a harmless and inexpensive treatment I suggest you.

Prof. H. S. Gambers, Consulting Sexologist. AMRITSAR.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST

Sank Street, Fort, Bombay,

ABOUT THE TOILERS OF THE WORLD

Unemployment Insurance In The Melting Pot

(J. L. Smyth, Secretary of the T. U. C. Social Insurance Committee reviews the Government's Unemployment Bill, 1933.)

The system of unemployment insurance, established a quarter of a century ago, and many times modified by subsequent Acts of Parliament, is to undergo a further and most sweeping reorganisation. In the process it will lose most of its characteristic features as a scheme to provide insurance benefits for insured workers in unemployment. The Bill now before Parliament, bearing the title of "The Unemployment Bill, 1933," deals both with insurance against unemployment and with relief of the able-bodied unemployed; and the latter is by far the most drastic of the changes which the Bill will inaugurate.

TWO CATEGORIES.

In effect, the Bill divides the workless wage-earners into two categories. In one category will fall the unemployed workers who will continue to draw insurance benefit as of right, as long as they remain able to fulfil the statutory conditions governing the receipt of benefit. In the other category will fall the insured workers whose experience of unemployment has been such as to disqualify them for insurance benefit and who are, therefore, to be treated as able-bodied unemployed requiring relief on grounds of need. I propose in this article to deal with the changes in the insurance scheme proper. Next month I will deal with the second part of the Bi in which the foundations of a new system of dealing with unemployed workers outside the insurance scheme are laid down.

AT FIRST GLANCE.

At first glance the title of the Bill encouraged a hope that the pretence of insurance had been abandoned at last, but examination showed it only meant that there was a "Part II" dealing with uninsured persons.

There is very little extension in the scope of the insurance scheme. Children leaving school at 14 will be included, and if they go to work in an insured trade they will pay a contribution of 2d. a week, a similar amount being paid by the employer and the State. They will not get benefit, but the parent, if entitled to benefit, can get 2s. dependant allowance if both he and the child are unemployed. Benefit will be payable to the child at age 16, which is thirty weeks sooner than at present, which means that in many cases he will have to pay 104 contributions in place of the thirty paid now before being entitled to benefit in his own right.

INCOME.

The estimated income in respect of children between 14 and 16, is £760,000, whilst the cost of dependants' benefit between 14 and 16 is estimated at £75,000. and the cost of benefit at age 16 £230,000, so that the Fund will be £455,000 to the good under this head. Most of this is to be used for sending the child to school again if there is no work for him.

Despite the strong claims of agriculture for inclusion, it is not brought in, and can only be included by special legislation, which may be passed following a report to be made later on.

The Minister of Labour will have power to include or exclude persons whose work is so similar as to cause anomalies by the inclusion or exclusion of some and not of others.

The period and rate of benefit is to continue as reduced by the Economy Order in 1931, but a person's record for the five years preceding his claim is to be taken into account and he is to receive an additional week's benefit for every ten contributions (twenty if under 18 years of age), less one day for every five which he has received in benefit during that period.

This is at best a partial restoration to a limited number of people of the rights which they had prior to that Order.

An unemployed man who continued to satisfy the "39 contributions in two years" 'condition could at that time have drawn up to 74 weeks' benefit irrespective of what benefit he had had previously, but under the Bill the utmost he can get if he has drawn nothing for the five years prior to his claim and has had full contributions during that time, is 52 weeks. It is claimed that the new concession in the Bill means about £8,000,000 more in benefits to the unemployed, but the fact remains that this is only a partial restoration of what was taken from them in 1931.

The provision in the Labour Government's Act of 1930, which put the onus on the Insurance Officer of proving that an applicant had refused to carry out instructions about work-finding, is to be repealed, and in its stead the applicant must prove that he is capable of and available for work, but unable to obtain suitable employment. That was a condition in the 1920 Act, to which the words "genuinely seeking work" were subsequently added. The working of this caused general revolt and the 1930 Act was the result.

That Act worked very well. It effectively stopped the shameful harassing of the unemployed under the "genuinely seeking work" condition. If it is not the intention of the Government to return to that, they should leave Section 4 (1) of the 1930 Act as it is, and thus avoid the danger of bringing back "genuinely seeking work" condition under another name.

The Bill also proposed that a claimant who is disqualified for the second time in twelve months on the ground that he has not proved he has obtained suitable employment, or who has lost his employment through misconduct, or voluntarily leaving without just cause, is to be disqualified for a maximum of six months in place of six weeks at present. That is an unnecessary extension, as Courts of Referees can continue to disqualify for six weeks' periods if circumstances warrant it.

It may be said, of course, that there are rights of appeal to the Umpire against harsh decisions of Courts of Referees, but the Umpire usually takes the view that the local Court, having had the opportunity of seeing the person concerned and being familiar with local circumstances, are in the best position to judge on questions of fact, such as these case would involve.

The Bill continues the Anomalies Act, but proposes to strike out the proviso which exempts from the operation of the Act a married woman whose husband is unemployed and not in receipt of benefit. This is quite an unfair proposal as the married woman in question will have to comply with the usual conditions for benefit, and to ask her in addition to satisfy the extra conditions imposed by the Anomalies Regulations whilst her husband is unemployed and not in receipt of benefit is very harsh.

It is also proposed to abolish the Advisory Committee in connection with the Anomalies Regulations. This Committee is composed of representatives of the workers and the employers, and the whole purpose of the Anomalies Act was to give the Minister power to act on the advice of that body, who could make exhaustive investigation so as to ensure that any Regulations made under the Act would not penalise people who were properly entitled to benefit. That Committee is to go and, presumably, be replaced by the Statutory Commission.

There is to be an Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, consisting of a Chairman, and not less than three, or more than five, other members, all appointed by the Minister. One member is to represent the workers, one to represent the employers, and one the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

This will not be a full-time body. They are to report to the Minister each year, or at other times if necessary, on the financial position of the Fund, and to recommend changes for all insured contributors or for sections of them. This means that different rates of contribution and benefit and conditions for benefit are contemplated within the insurance scheme itself.

The Minister is to submit the Committee's report to Parliment, together with any amendments which he, after consultation with the Treasury, considers necessary, but if his amendments are not those recommended by the Committee he must give his reasons for the difference.

A resolution of each House of Parliament approving the draft laid before it will enable the Minister to make an order putting the amendments into force.

Draft regulations, except those relating to instruction and training, are to be submitted to the Committee by the Minister of Labour and will be open to objection by or on behalf of persons affected.

Regulations, except those relating to instruction and training, or provisional regulations, laid before Parliament are to be accompanied by the report of the Committee and where the report has suggested amendments the Minister must submit a statement about them, and if he has not given effect to them he must give his reasons for not doing so.

The Minister may also refer to the Committee any question which he thinks fit regarding the operation of the insurance Acts, including the advisability of amending them.

If the Fund has a surplus the Committee can recommend an additional amount to be paid off the outstanding debt. This debt is £115,000,000, which has been "borrowed" in instalments since 1921 to meet the liabilities to the unemployed.

There are to be half-yearly instalments, beginning on September 30, 1934, of £2750000; and it is estimated that the debt will be repaid in about forty years.

Interest is included at the contractual rates, which, in some cases, is 5 per cent, but it is anticipated that these will be repaid by 1938, after which the rate of interest will be 3½ per cent.

If the Unemployment Fund is unable to pay an instalment, the amount deficient is to be advanced on loan by the Treasury and will have to be repaid by the Fund. In that case contributions may be increased, or benefits curtailed, but if there is a surplus in the Fund it can be used to increase the debt instalment. In other words, the interest of the unemployed will come second to the interests of debt repayment.

The so-called "insurance scheme" has never been anything more than compulsory saving, from which the unemployed person might get benefit if there was anything left when his turn came.

...

The new Bill emphasises that point and clearly intends to use those in the insurace scheme for debt repayment.

They are to be a special section, manipulated and penalised in the interests of the so-called "debt." The money was borrowed to meet national liabilities. It is absolutely unfair to saddle the the limited number of people in the insurance scheme with this debt for the next forty years. It should be repaid by the nation as a whole from national taxation.

The Minister of Labour, in conjunction with the Unemployed Insurance Statutory Committee is to have power to alter the whole financial basis of the scheme. It is true that the regulations doing this will need to be submitted to Parliament. but it is really essential that Parliament should have control over the finance of the scheme, not by the limited opportunity afforded by a discussion on proposed regulations, but by detailed consideration which can only be given on the introduction of a Bill in the House of Commons.

The central feature of Part II of the Bill is the Unemployment Assistance Board, consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and not less than one, nor more than four, other members, all appointed by the King. They are to be whole-time officials, and their salary will be fixed by the Treasury up to a maximum aggregate of £12,000. They cannot be members of the House of Commons.

The Board will have charge of assistance to persons covered by Part II of the Bill. They are to look after persons who come unded Part II and "the promotion of their welfare." They can set up advisory Committees wherever they think fit, so as to get the benefit of local knowledge and experience, and their annual report is to be laid before Parliament by the Minister of Labour.

All persons between the age of 16 and 65 who are included under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, or who would have been included in that Act if they had been to work, are to be dealt with by the Board, but persons under the Unemployment Insurance scheme will not come under the Board if they are drawing insurance benefit, but if they are disqualified for that benefit because of a trade dispute they will not get assistance from the Board either.

Non-manual workers in receipt of more than £250 per annum will not be dealt with either by the Board or the Insurance scheme, and if they require assistance they will have to go to the Poor Law.

All who come under the Board must be capable of ahd available for work, but none of the disqualifications for insurance benefit, except trade disputes, are mentioned as disqualifications for assistance from the Board. It may be that these or others are to be imposed by regulations, but the Bill does not say so.

COTTON MILL HOURS

Four-Shift Day In U. S. : Australia Adopts 44-Hour Week

Two interesting reports on cotton mill hours are published by the International Labour Office in "Industrial and Labour Information."

The code recently adopted for the United States textile industry limits the operation of productive machinery in the cotton textile industry to two shifts of 40 hours each a week. This has created difficulties for a number of producers who were accustomed to operate their mills for longer hours, and one of them, Messrs. Johnson and Johnson, has requested the Cotton Textile Industry Committee and the National Recovery Administration to modify the code so that mills may either require a 40-hour week of their employees and observe the 80-hour week limit on machinery or at their option operate four 6-hour shifts daily, paying the same wage for the 6-hour day as would be paid for 8 hours, the working week being thus reduced to 36 hours.

The president of the company statted that the company favoured the 6-hour day because it felt that a day of more than six hours would fail to employ the 13,000,000 people who were out of work, and because it was the most efficient and should add to the health and happiness of the people. It was willing to prove it by practical test and experiment in the textile industry. The alternative plan proposed would approximately double the number of employees in the copany's mills.

The company held that the actual experience would demonstrate whether an efficient manufacturer operating four shifts of six hours a day with double the number of employees, and paying the same wages for six hours as were laid down in the code for eight hours, could compete successfully with other manufacturers operating two shifts of eight hours each five days a week. The company was convinced that the plan was economically feasible.

44-HOUR WEEK

The Full Arbitration Court of the Commonwealth of Australia in a judgment on the application of the Australian Textile Workers' Union for the restoration of wages and the reduction of hours of work from 48 to 44 a week in the woollen, cotton, and knitting industries rejected the claim for restoration of the 10 per cent reduction in wages, but ordained that the hours of all workers should be reduced to 44 in the week.

The Court also decided that there should be a uniform basic wage for the five States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmaina calculated on the index figure of the Commonwealth statistician for the five capital cities. This results in a basic wage rate of £3 5s. 2d. The basic wage for women is fixed at 52 per cent of the rate for men.

In the reasons for the award the judges stated that after inspecting some of the mills to inform themselves of the nature and amount of concentration, strain, monotony, noise, and other conditions incidental to the work they had decided that a 44-hour week was a suitable maximum for women. Because it would raise a very great difficulty if the hours for men were different rfom those of women the 44-hour week had been prescribed for men also. The woollen and cotton section of the industry was in a financial position to maintain itsesf with a shorter working week. There was no evidence of definite ill-health caused by a 48-hour week in the industry, but it had been fairly conceded by the employers that in a factory industry carried on by women a 44-hour week was desirable if it was economically feasible. For similar reasons the Court had granted a 44-hour week in the knitting section of the industry.

As regards the basic wage, the statement pointed out that the industry was a highly competitive one in which the manufacturers in the different States were increasingly endeavouring to market their products in the other States. The Court had consequently imposed a uniform wage rate for the sake of fairness.—"Manchester 'Guardian."

The Austrian Workers Retain Free Trade Union

Terrorism and open force, pressure and the re-introduction of the death penalty (which can be imposed for any kind of threat to property) have for some time past not failed to have their effect in Austria and have temporarily caused anxiety. But the morale of the free trade unions is better than ever: the members line up outside the trade union offices to pay their contributions and arrears of contributions.

SUCCESS.

The Works' Councils elections have been so brilliant a success for the free trade unions that in one case the Nazis did not even take the trouble to put up a list of their own. At the Salaried Employees' elections for their works' council in the Municipal Electricity Works of Vienna, the free trade unions won 45.6 per cent. of the votes in April last: in the elections just held they won 74.4 per cent!

NAZIS ROUTED

The Nazi list, which at last elections obtained many votes of salaried employees who were not really Nazi at all, but were merely in opposition to the free trade union list, won 37.6 per cent of the votes in April last: this time the Nazi voters were conspicuous by their absence: they gave orders that blank voting papers should be sent in, the total number of which was 126.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALS

The Christian-Socials, the special proteges of Dollfuss, thought their moment had come, and put up candidates again for the first time for 6 years. But they only obtained 98 votes and 1 seat: that is to say, fewer votes than there were blank voting papers. 98.2 per cent. of the persons eligible to vote went to the polls.

WHEN YOU ASK THE WORKER

In the recent elections to the Works' Council of the big Anker bread-making works the result was as follows: number of voters 1,536, number of votes sent in, 1,461. Of these, the free trade union list won 1,323 votes, and 14 seats, while 138 votes (1 seat) went to the Fascists (Austrian).

This is how matters stand if the workers themselves are asked their opinions, in spite of all the rumours of the impending "annihilation of the free trade unions."—(I.F.T.U.).

OUR STRUGGLE FOR A BETTER STANDARD OF LIVING

Capitalism is an incorrigible and incurable economic system. Whether we have flourishing business conditions or an economic and industrial crisis, whether our politicians favour protective tariff or freetrade, whether wages are high or low, it matters not, the working class continues to be exploited, its members must work in order to create profits for others. Everything which—under a sensible regulation of our economic system—would become a blessing for working humanity, such as improving the apparatus of production as a result of all technical progress made, or making use of the possibility to increase production even at a reduced physical performance of labour on the part of the individual, increasing harvest possibilities, improvements in the means of transportation, all these and other things become an evil, a calamity, yes, even a curse, under the prevailing capitalistic system. The latter is rotten to the core, and—no matter how many economic conferences may be called—that rottenness will prevail, because it is inseparably interwoven with the whole system. Such economic conferences at best may somewhat mitigate the weight of its impending downfall, they may slow up somewhat its coming destruction, but they cannot prevent the same.

The only possibility for the working class to secure for itself within the existing "order" of things the best advantages possible is to be found within the self-help organisations of the workers, their trade unions, and those they must strengthen and build up again at any and all costs. The basic aim of the Trade Union Movement consists in the improvement of the standard of living of the workers. That movement seeks to utilise its might and power for the purpose of aiding the masses of the workers, as the real producers of all values, in securing the best possible and attainable working conditions and wages.

And in the realisation of this effort the working class must and can rely only on its own power. "The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the workers themselves!" No one else can accomplish this aim for them. That was made more than plain by Karl Marx. Self-help in every instance—that is the only real and useful help of benefit to the workers. Our trade unions are these means of self-help for all those engaged in useful work. To assist in their advancement and up-building, to do everything along the line of assisting the further beneficial development of trade unionism, is something that the wage workers, should do in behalf of their own most vital interests.—"The Gazette."

Policemen Shot Dead In Paris

Labour Strike Ends After Scenes Of Disorder

PARIS Feb. 13.

The 24-hours general strike ended at midnight with complete calm.

The police in Marseilles dispersed mobs at 10 p. m. but at 11 p. m. a motor-car with a machine-gun went at full speed along Canr. biere, firing as it went. Two policemen were shot dead and one was seriously injured.

The car disappeared towards the dock.—Reuter.

MOB STORMS MULHAUS PRISON

EARLIER.

PARIS. Feb. 12.

The Capital has escaped serious disorders. Unemptied dustbins are lining the pavements, absence of traffic apart from the railway and the stoppage of telephones and telegraph were the only outward signs of the strike.

Twenty thousand Socialists made an orderly demonstrations at Vincennes.

Disordtrs were widespread in the provinces. Five civilians and twelve policemen were injured in Marseilles when revolvers were used by both the sides.

The mob at Mulhaus stormed the prison to release three Communists but were driven back. Following a second attack the authorities released the Communists.

At Roubaix there was severe fighting between the strikers and blackleges.—Reuter's Special.

STAVISKY FRAUDS

French Deputy Refuses To Attend Court

PARIS. Feb. 13.

The first Deputy to ge summoned to appear before the magistrate investigating the Stavisky Frauds is M. Bonnaure, who refused to attend court however on the plea of ill-health.

The magistrate has ordered medical investigation.—Reuter.

FRANCE OFFERS OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

Reply To British Retalitory Measures Denounces Old Navigation Treaty

PARIS, Feb. 12.

The Government's reply to the British retaliatory measures denounces the 1826 Navigation Treaty and also the 1882 Commercial Convention.

In order to be rid of any embarrasments to its new commercial policy it nevertheless offers open negotiations worthwith to settle the outstanding differences.—Reuter's Special.

Gandhiji To Open Hyderabad Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 13.

Mahatma Gandhi has consented to open the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Hyderabad during his forthcoming visit in April.

MONEY LENDING BY EXTRA LEGAL METHODS

Govt. Not Prepared To Stop Pathan Usuary Says Mr. Glancy In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

After four days holiday the Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider the Tariff Amendment Bill as reported by the Select Committee.

A large number of amendments has been given notice of by members, oe of them being by Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chowdhury, who seeks the reimposition of 30 per cent, duty on enamel ware which was omitted by the Select Committee.

RESERVE BANK BILL.

During the question hour, Sir George Schuster told Sir Cowasje Jehangir that Government proposed to put the official memorandum before the Standing Finance Committee for their consideration as to what action should be taken on the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Reserve Bank Bill with regard to surplus stock of rupees to be retained by the Government when the Reserve Bank is created as proposed by the Government.

PRISONERS IN ANDAMANS.

Sir Harry Haig informed Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh that the total number of prisoners in the Andamans at present were 6276 of which from Burma were 2,114, United Provinces 1,090, Madras 494, Bombay 452, Bengal 419, North Western Frontier Province 247, Central Provinces 203.

PATHAN MONEYLENDERS.

Replying to Bhai Parmanand, Mr. B. J. Glancy, Poitical Secretary to the Government of India said that Government were aware of Pathan money lenders' visit to India during the winter to lend money to Indians at exorbitant rates of interest as also about their recovering loans by extra legal methods.

"But Government is not prepared," stated Mr. Glancy, "to intercede to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on their behalf to stop their migration as they were amenable to laws in India during their sojourn in India.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF.

Replying to Mr. Rameswar Prasad Bagla as to whether Indian Railway staff of all stations which have been damaged by the earthquake between Jamalpur and Patna stations had not been provided with any shelter whereas the European and Anglo-Indian employees of those places were given tents, Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railway staff said that there has been no discrimination in providing railway staff with tents or other temporary shelter after the recent earthquake.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR MALAYA.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, who wanted information as to whether about 20,000 Indian labourers were wanted for Malaya and what arrangements the Government were making for ensuring their economic and political status there, was told by Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary to the Education, Health and Lands Department, Government of India that if emigration of Indian labourers is reopened suitable precautions would certainly be taken to safeguard their political and economic interests.

SINHALESE FOR I.C.S.?

To question asked by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh as to whether the Sinhalese were eligible for appointment to the All-India Services, Sir Harry Haig, the Home Member said that they were eligible for the Indian Civil Service by open competitive examination at London but no correspoding privileges were allowed to Indians in the Ceylon Civil Service.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh:—"When similar privileges are withheld to Indians, why should the Sinhalese be shown any favour?

Sir Harry Haig:—"Under the present Government of India Act the Sinhalese are entitled to compete at the examination in London and it would be impossible to take any action against the Ceylonese Government until the present Act is amended.

The Home Member continued:—"The present anomaly will be dealt with in connection with the new Government of India Act."

Mr. K. C. Neogy:—"Are the Sinhalese treated as Indians?

Sir Harry Haig:—"I require notice for such a question."—United Press.

Trade And Speculative Buying In Cotton

MARKET HEAVILY LONG

Spot Cotton Firm And Better Cloth Demand

WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS SUSTAIN PRICES

Bombay, February 13.

The New York cotton futures market opened weak on Saturday at a decline of 13 points but later on prices advanced on favourable spot markets and spinners buying futures. The market closed firm at a rise of 11 to 15 points with spot cotton 10 points higher to 12.65c. On Monday the New York cotton futures market was closed.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was open on Monday and ruled firm on active trade and speculative buying. The market closed at a rise of 17 points with spot cotton 17 points higher at 12.59c.

REACTION DUE.

At the moment, cotton markets are mainly influenced by two Bills one introduced by Mr. Bankhead to control ginnings to 9 million bales and the other by Mr. Smith to appropriate 150 million dollars to distribute cotton garments to needy people in the States. Both these bills are constructive and it is believed that prices will eventually adjust to the due level based on reduced supply and increased consumption. There is a talk that eventually prices will advance to 15 or 16 cents level. But at the moment we think, the technical position of the market is rendered week owing to accumulation of a large weak long interest near the top of the market. The short interest is small and we think it safe to unload purchases at present level and on all strong markets.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

Cotton prices made new high levels this season on trade and speculative buying, stimulated by prospects of crop control, strong spot situation and bullish cotton goods reports. The advance above 12 cents for May delivery encountered heavy realising with some reactionary selling but trade buying absorbed contracts on moderate setbacks with prices latterly ralling sharply. Some had predicted that 12 cents for May would oring out some 10 cents loan cotton but basis continued firm and offerings were small.

Fertiliser sales in January were 5 per cent ahead of last year.

Meanwhile interest is centred on progress of control legislation imposing prohibitive tax on cotton produced in excess of 9,000,000 bales next season.

It is reported that sales of cotton goods during the First three weeks of January exceeds the manufactured production by 60 per cent and unfilled orders up to January 17 were equivalent to seven weeks current production.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 10 to 14 points on Monday in sympathy with higher week-end New York advices. More cotton was on offer and with general profit-taking influenced by poor Egyptian market, the market ruled quiet although the feeling in favour of market is increasing. Later on there was scattered American buying and local liquidation. The market was featureless and closed quiet but steady at a rise of 11 to 7 points. Midcling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 6.75d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points with March 5.04 May 5.04 and July 5.08.

EGYPTIAN MARKET.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with a increased long liquidation. Sakels' futures closed at a rise of 3 to 1 point with Spot cotton 3 points higher at 9.42d. per lb. Uppers futures were easy and closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 2 points. Upper spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.28d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York Feb. 10:—

N. Y. May Highest (11-46 a.m.)	12.48+.14
N. Y. May Lowest (10 a.m.)	12.21—.13

Liverpool Feb. 10:—

Liverpool May Highest (10-45 a.m.)	6.38
Liverpool May Lowest (10-15 a.m.)	6.32

Liverpool Feb. 12:—

Liverpool May Highest (opening)	6.45
Livrepool May Lowest (1-15 p.m.)	6.39

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable:—

Indications point to adoption some form production control. Smith bill appropriating 150 million dollars purchase cotton garments for needy favourably reported by agricultural committee. Fears stock exchange regulations caused some liquidation but proposals appear ultimately constructive.

Messrs. Sarupchand P.ithiraj have received the following:—

Liverpool.—Some form production control seems likely; plans for regulations Stock Exchange caused some liquidation but proposals appar reasonable and to advantage general public.

Liverpool:—Liverpool is the cheapest market, too much below the parity of New York, the difference is considerably below the cost of shipping owing to the South holding above shipping parity; think the difference will widen. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a temporary decline.

Liverpool.—New crop parity narrow because speculative interests New York mainly in new crop positions. Some reaction due but think American speculative buying not exhausted.

New York.—Trade buying principal feature; indications seem to favour a continuation of advance position satisfactory.

New York.—Trade best buyers; good demand for cotton and dry goods; looks likely to go higher.

New York.—(Dated 9-2-34) Southern holding movement, active demand goods, probability crop registriction legislation and financial credit expansion basis expectation higher prices.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

10th Feb.:—Liverpool: Hedge selling and liquidation, later good trade calling.

New York: Advanced on shorts covering, trade buying, goods active.

12th Feb.:—Liverpool: Fair liquidation, easiness in Egyptian.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—(10th Feb.)

"To-day's market performances remarkable in face of expected unsettlement owing to proposed Stock Market Legislation. In event of passage Bankhead cumpulsory areage reduction and or Smith Bill providing distribution 150 million dollars cotton goods to needy, expect further big advance."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends dated 12th February:—

Liverpool.—Market narrow and featureless. Undertone steady. There is generally a better feeling.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends dated 11th February:—

New York. Continued active trade demand and new outside buying. Contracts scarce.

New York. Trade best buyers. Good demand for cotton and dry goods. Looks likely to go higher.

New York. Amendment Bankhead Bill proposes limit crop nine half million through taxation at gins. Stated President wants passage before March first.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable Dated 10th inst. from their New York friends:—

"While market speculatively long and some reaction prabable, demand for goods and spots continue large; so we look for no decided weakness to develop, and would buy on good reaction."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 12

New York Cotton Exchange remain closed on Monday.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 12.

March 1934	12.44+17
May 1934	12.59+17
Spot	12.59+17

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 12

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.38
Fine (Good Staple)	5.03
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.18
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.01
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.16
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.31
BENGAL :—	
Good	4.12
Fine	4.22
Superfine	4.32
SCINDE :—	
Good	4.22
Fine	4.32
Superfine	4.42

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 12

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
March 1934	9.16
May 1934	9.12
July 1934	9.08
October 1934	8.73
November 1934	8.74
December 1934	8.71
F. G. F, Spot	9.42

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	11 1/4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	51
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	26
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	44
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	50
Consolidated Gas	44
Columbia Gas	17
American Tel. & Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	61 3/4
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	44 1/2
Nwe York Central	41 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	32
Erie R. R.	22
Pennsylvania R. R.	39
Union Pacific R. R.	128
Great North Pfd.	29
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	46
Distillers Seagram	21
Bethelehem Steel	44
United States Steel	55 1/2
American Smelting	48
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/2
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	43
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	24
General Motors	38 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	39
Goodyear Tyre 7 p.c. Pfd.	77
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	32 1/4
American Radiator	15
Sun Life of Canada	495
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am.	39

Market healthy after early liquidation. Closed on Monday.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Broach A-May Op. 215 1/2; Highest 215 1/4; Lowest 211 1/2; Closing 212 1/4

Broach J-Aug. Op. 221 1/4; Highest 221 1/4; Lowest 217 3/4; Closing 218 1/2.

Oomra March Op. 287 3/4; Highest 188 3/4; Lowest 187; Closing 187.

Oomra May Op. 189; Highest 189 1/2; Lowest 188 1/2; Closing 188 1/2.

Bengal March Op. 144; Highest 144; Lowest 143 1/2; Closing 144.

Bengal May Op. 147 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 147; Closing 147 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A-May Rs. 15

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 28 1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 12

	£
Copper Braziers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	227

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London. Feb. 12

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, Feb./Apl. per cwt., nominal 7/-.

C & F Bombay, Feb./Apl. per cwt. sellers 6/9.

C & F Karachi, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Feb-Mar. sellers 18/9

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb-Mar. sellers 18/9

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Feb-Mar. sellers 21/9

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 12.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.92
Amsterdam	7.57 1/4
Brussels	21.88
Madrid	37.53
Milan	58.06
Berne	15.78
Paris	77.40
Prague	103.50
London on New York	5.04

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 12

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India	48
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	112-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	63
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	75-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	88
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	108-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	76
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	102
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

	10-10 a.m quotations.	To-day's Price.
February 1934		6.47+07
March 1934	6.46	6.43+11
April 1934		6.42+07
May 1934	6.43	6.42+08
June 1934		6.41+08
July 1934		6.41+08
August 1934		6.40+09
September 1934		6.39+08
October 1934		6.39+09
November 1934		6.40+09
December 1934		6.41+11
January 1935		6.41+09
February 1935		6.42+11
Middling Spot		6.75+05

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 13.

B C. Rate T T & D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Feb.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 March-April.

Banks selling T T 1/6 May

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Feb.-Mar.

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 April-May.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 266 1/2

Banks selling T T 264 1/2

Banks buying T T 262

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 580 Nominal.

Banks buying D D 590 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 56 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/2

Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks buying D D 102

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 92 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 56 1/4.

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 96 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London Closed 12th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/4 7/16 13th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 9/32 13th inst.

London/Paris 77.37 12th inst.

London/Belgium 21.88 12th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.77 12th inst.

London/Italy 58.00 12th inst.

London/Berlin 12.91 12th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 12th inst.

London/New York 5.04 12th inst.

Amsterdam/London 7.56 1/2 12th inst.

Java/London 7.55 12th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.

Gold 26-17-2 12th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 12th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 12th inst.

Silver New York Ready Closed 12th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 12th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 12th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.

3 Mos. 1 3/4 p.c.

6 Mos 2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 12.

Silver.—Market is closed uncertain.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb, 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0 3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 12

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-17-2

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 12

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-15 0.

Rapeseed Turia, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-5-0.

LINSEED

London Feb. 12

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11 6-3.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-8-9.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton Feb./Mar. sellers £11-10 0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 12

Smoked sheet standard ribbed f. b. sellers 4-15/16.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 12,

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Feb. sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers 19/-

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 13

Khandesh	2,415	bales
Central India	2,972	"
Barsi-Nugger	301	"
Hyderabad-Gaorani	114	"
Berar	2,326	"
Central Provinces	931	"
N. W. Provinces	193	"
Rajputana	220	"
Sind-Punjab	803	"
Broach	1,741	"
Compta-Dharwar	102	"
Western-Northerns	1	"
Persians	30	"
Egyptians	366	"
East Africans	224	"
Total Cotton	12,629	"
Wheat	12,624	bales
Linseed	39,624	"
Rape, Rai & Musterdseeds	382	"
Gingellyseed	2,252	"
Groundnuts	18,485	"
Castorseed	1,822	"
Rice	12,117	"
Myrabollams	3,643	"
Cottonseed	10,254	"
Myrabollams	2,643	"
Gram	1,288	"
Joowar	627	"
Maize	29	"
Bajree	2,491	"
Coal	101	tons

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 13.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	84/13/6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	84/14/0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	99/13/0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99/14/0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	114/7
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114/8/0

TAXFREES.

4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	100/5
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113/8
5½ p.c. 1933 Mysore	109/4
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	106/1/0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95/11
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 p c 1943 Cash	102/4/0
4½ p c 1934 Cash	101-2-0
4½ pc 1955/60 d	106-8
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106/14
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107/2
5 p c 1935 Cash	103-10
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107/14
6½ p.c. 1934 T B	105/11

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 pc. B P T 1974	95//4
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	95
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	106
6p.c. M Deb. 1954	118/8
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118/8
6½ p.c. B I T 1937	108/0

THE STATE OF TRADE

Messrs Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable advice from their Liverpool friends:—

Cotton.—"Proposed Legislation tending to restriction production and absorbtion part surplus for charitable purposes sustaining prices. If carried Market would advance but advise awaiting developments before buying except on important recessions."

London Sugar.—"Market firm on trade buying. Offerings light. Speculative interest negligible.

Linseed Oil.—Market statistically strong. Crushers not selling at present prices. Looks higher."

London Rubber."—"Relieve restriction scheme approaching final stages and moving satisfactorily, think well of market."

Liverpool Wheat.—"Our opinion is unchanged."

(Namely continued heavy Argentine offerings depressing market. Can see no advance for the present but prices are so low we think bull side more attractive for the long pull.)

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.,) Prices per Ton:—

Bombay, Feb. 13.

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 9-8-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-12-0; Maize Starch Powder, Continental Rs. 7-8-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 13; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-6-9; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 20-8-0; Superfine Texol Rs. 38-8-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 7; Sodium Sulphide German, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 7; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 30; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 20.

Prices per Lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs 0-8-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-7-3; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-9; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0 5-9.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	2.16. 0.
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0.13. 9.
Turner & Newall	2. 5. 0.
Associated Electric Industries	0.19. 6.
Attock Oil	0.14. 0.
Associated Portland Cement	1.10. 0.
Electric Supply Corporation	3.16. 0.
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold	0.16. 4½
Beira Railways	0.12. 3.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2.16. 0.
Marconi International Marine	1.11. 0.
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co.	3. 3. 3.
General Electric Ord.	2. 4. 0.
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4. 1.10½
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	37. 0. 0.
International Rlys. of C. America	dol. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1.10. 0
British Burma Petroleum	0. 3. 9.
Soudan Plantations	1.16. 3.
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1. 3. 3.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0. 8. 0.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0. 2. 7½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0.17. 5.81% P.A.

Market steady but business restricted

VAKALAT-NAMA IS POWER OF ATTORNEY

High Court Rules It Falls Within Definition Of Chargeable Documents And Hence Must Be Stamped

That the appointment in writing given to an advocate to act and plead for his client in the Small Causes Court was a power of attorney and was, therefore, subject to a stamp duty was the decision given by Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Divatia in disposing of two revision applications filed by an Advocate and his client on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court.

The facts on which the revision applications were based were that on November 30, 1931, Mr. Hormasji K. Bhabha's Advocate Mr. Sorabji Dadyburjor, made an application to the Registrar of the Small Causes Court to institute a suit. The application was in order except that it was not signed by Mr. Bhabha, but by Mr. Dadyburjor, purporting to act for him on the strength of what is called a "vakalatnama".

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

On November 12, 1931, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court had issued a notice to the effect that from that date the document authorising any advocate to act and plead on behalf of a client fell within the definition of power of attorney in Section 2 (21) of the Indian Stamp Act and was chargeable with a stamp duty of one rupee. This order being in force, the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, on December 1, 1931, made an order that the suit could not be filed unless the plaintiff himself signed the application as Mr. Dadyburjor's "vakalatnama" was unsigned.

An appeal was made against this order before the Chief Judge. He upheld the order, impounded the document and sent it to the Collector of Bombay who held that it was a power of attorney which required a stamp duty of one rupee, and imposed a penalty of Rs. 5. The suit for rent thus remained unfiled. Both Mr. Bhabha and his advocate filed revision applications against the orders of the Chief Judge and the Registrar of the Small Causes Court.

In delivering judgment Mr. Justice Murphy remarked that the Advocate-General who opposed the applications, had argued that Mr. Dadyburjor had no 'locus standi' and the Chief Judge had upheld the argument stating that it was clear that Mr. Dadyburjor, not being personally a party to the suit, could have no grievance or, at any rate, could not have redress by means of such an application and that, therefore, the rule issued on his application must be discharged with costs.

'Prima facie', the Judge observed, the document filed before the Registrar by Mr. Dadyburjor empowered a specified person to act for Mr. Bhabha, and to sign and plead was clearly an "act". Mr. Dadyburjor was clearly deputising for Mr. Bhabha and signing the cause of action for him. Mr. Coyaji, who appeared in support of the application, had suggested that he was not acting in the name of Mr. Bhabha. To act in the name of another, the Judge added, was to act on behalf of that other and not in one's own behalf, to represent that other person in proceedings carried on in that person's name, and not in one's own. This was clearly the case in the application before the Court.

In the ordinary course the expression used would be "for Mr. H. K. Bhabha, by his constituted power of attorney—S. B. Dadyburjor". The expression "S B Dadyburjor. Plaintiff's Advocate", was, the Judge thought, equivalent, differing only in the discription of the person acting in the special case of an Advocate.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.

The contract between an Advocate (Appellate Side) and his client was one governed by the general rules of contract of the Contract Act. He was liable to be sued for negligence as an agent and could sue for his fees. He was a special kind of agent or an agent selected out of a special class, for whom that kind of agency contract was reserved by law, but, nevertheless, governed by the law relating to agency.

In the Judge's opinion the distinctions sought to be made on the strength of the expression "in the name of" in the definition of power of attorney and the argument that an Advocate (Appellate Side) was not his client's agent were not real ones. "If I am correct in saying that", added His Lordship, "the document in question is a power of attorney falling within the definition of that class of documents, and if so chargeable with the proper stamp duty".

Mr. Justice Divatia delivered a separate but concurrent judgment and the Court discharged the application of Mr. Bhabha without costs and that of Mr. Dadyburjor with costs.

BADMINTON IN BOMBAY

Keraleeya Samaj Tournament Receives Good Support

In tht presence of a very large gathering the prize distribution of tht Open Badminton Tournament inaugurated and organised by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj was held on Saturday evening presided over by Mr. K George Jacob, M.A., Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. A J Paul, Secretary of the Samaj read the report of the Sports Committee. The following were awarded prizes.

Men's Singles Final:—Mr. R Pereira (Bandra) beat Mr. C Gomes (Bandra).

Ladies Singles Final:—Miss P Balsara (Pandyia High School) beat Miss Mistry.

Mixed Doubles:—Mr. Gomes and Miss Balsara beat Mr. W H Durander and Miss Mendis.

Men's Doubles:—R Pereira and C Gomes beat O Fernandes and H Saldanha.

Consolation Prize for the next best player Mr. V Creado.

GOOD SUPPORT.

The tournament received full support. There were 43 entries for the men's singles; 26 for men's doubles; 16 mixed doubles and 14 Ladies singles. The games were hotly contested as some of the Badminton champions in the Presidency took part in the games.

The prizes were distriguted by Mrs. K George Jacob to the winners. A cup presented by Mr. C A Mancy of Trichur to be won thrice in succession was presented to Mr. R Pereira (Bandra)

VALUE OF SPORT.

Mr. Jacob in the course of his speech said that the Badminton Tournament inaugurated by the Kereelyites in Bombay was a move in the right direction as the play-ground was the best medium to make and win the friendship of order communities.

READY TO COOPERATE.

Mr. A Thomson the Honorary Secretary of the Sports Committee thanked Mr. and Mrs Jacob for having graced the occasion with their presence and the players for having made the tournament so great a success. The Kereelyites in Bombay, he said, were always ready to cooperatt with the other communities for the country's common good.

KING LOSES BANTAM TITLE

Dick Corbett Defeats Holder At Manchester

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

At Manchester in a fifteen round contest for the British and Empire Bantamweight Championship, Dick Corbett (Bethnal Green) beat Johnny King (Holder) of Manchester, on points.

CORBETT SCORES WITH BODY PUNCHES.

King was most aggressive in the early stages and opened with a whirlwind atack, but later fell off.

The holder scored heavily with body punches, while Corbett scored from several lefts. Corbett missed a chance of a knockout in the ninth round when King dropped his guard near the ropes.

The tenth round saw the boxers toe to toe exchanging punches in the centre of the ring. After King had ben outpunched, Corbett became the aggressor in the latter stages and scored to the body and jaw, and won a most deserved victory.

King's weight was 8st. 5lbs. 14 dzs. Corbett's 8st. 6lbs. The latter had to work off four after first weigh in.

PETERSEN KNOCKS OUT MEEN

LONDON, Feb. 13.

At Leicester Jack Petersen knocked out Reggie Meen in the second round of a fifteen round contest.—Reuter.

Latest Commercial News

EARLY REHABILITATION OF SILVER IN U. S

New York Cotton Prices 17 Points Down

REACTIONARY DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD

Absence Of Speculative Buying In Grains

Bombay, Feb. 13.

On Tuesday the Sterling-Dollar cross-rate maintained a steady tone but the sterling-franc cross-rate declined further. The movements were not very important.

LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened easy but soon improved on further buying influenced by better textile situation but the higher level induced liquidation and prices eased off considerably. There was a good deal of selling on the reaction theory.

LONDON GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold prices witnessed a reactionary decline to-day but silver ruled steady. The local bullion market was entirely closed to-day.

EASY TONE IN COMMODITIES

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet and Chicago grains remained dull. Commission houses were sellers and speculative buying was absent. The Argentine linseed market was closed to-day. Rubber prices were easy in the London market.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN STEADY.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed steady at £88.

U. S. TO REHABILITATE SILVER SOON

The U. S. Government is going to take action to rehabilitate silver within 30 days according to the statement of the Secretary to the Treasury.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, Feb. 13.

Previous closing rate	12.45
To-day's opening rate	12.38
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	12.28
Difference	—.17
Broach Expectation	213

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Previous closing rate	6.42
To-day's opening rate	6.45
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing rate	6.43
Difference	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 13.

The market continued to maintain a fairly steady undertone on further buying influenced by better textile reports and improved technical situation. However, the higher level has induced a good deal of liquidation and realising as a result of which the rise was not fully kept up while some selling on the reaction theory and also depressed values. Trading in May opened at 12.38 i.e. 7 points hither than the previous closing. Prices steadily rose on better Liverpool advices and the firmer Stock Exchange market with May advancing to 12.52 but subsequently the market reacted on liquidation and reactionary selling which gradually forced the quotation down to 12.46. At this level the market became somewhat quiet but the underlying sentiment remained cheerful.

The New York cotton market closed at 12.28 with a decline of 17 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 13.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (12.09|12.07) 12.38|12.34
May (12.24|12.21) 12.38 12.34.
July (12.37|12.36) 12.56|12.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.41) 6.45.
American May (6.40) 6.44.
Egyptian March (9.17) 9.10.
Egyptian May (9.12) 9.06.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 13. 10-45 P.M.

The local cotton market was closed to-day. Broach A.|M. was nominally quoted at Rs. 214-8 when New York cotton futures were about 9 points up after opening about 7 points down.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 13.

Previous closing	5.01-7|8
To-day's closing	5.03

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 13.

Previous closing	5.04
To-day's opening	5.04-1|4
To-day's closing	5.03-1|8
Difference	—.0-7|8

FRANC RATE.

London, Feb. 13.

Previous closing	77.40
To-day's opening	77.37
To-day's closing	77.12
Difference	—.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 13.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 5.04-1|4 and remained practically steady at 5.04-3|4 but subsequently the rate slightly gave way to 5.03-3|4.

The closing rate was 5.03 1|8.

Franc opened at 77.37 and eased to 77.25 without further important movements.

The closing rate was 77.12.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 13.

The market closed quiet.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19-7|8d.	19-15|16d.
Forward	19-15|16d.	20d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 13.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6|17|2	£6|16|11

BULLION.

London, Feb. 13.

Influx (Nil) Nil.
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil.
Gold (£6|17|2) £6|16|11.
Silver (19-7|8d.) 19-15|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 13.

3 months (1 p.c.) 31|32 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 1|32 p.c.
6 months (1-1|16p.c.) 1-3|32 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, Feb. 13. 3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay (1.6-3|32) 1.6-3|32.
Paris on Bombay (5.84 1|2) 5.82-1|2.
New York on Bombay (38.12) 38.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 3|4) 0.96 1|2.
London on Milan (58.12) 57.93.
London on Shanghai (1.4 3|8) 1.4-3|8.
London on Kobe (1-2 1|4) 1-2 7|32.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 50-1|8 for March, 52 for May and 53-5|8 for July, i.e. 1|8 penny higher. The market was quiet but steady in the absence of any speculative demand but prices were steadily held.
ing.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 13.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 89-3|4, July at 88-3|4 and September at 89-7|8. Prices somewhat eased on commission houses selling and the disappointing foreign demand.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, Feb. 13.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 36-5|8 while Chicago rye commenced trading in May and July at 49-1|8 and 51-3|4 respectively. Business was very quiet without much doing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 13.

Argentine linseed was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 13.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226-3|8) £225 7|8 dull.
Lead (£11 1|2) £11 7|16 steady.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper £36 1|4 to £36-3|4) £35 7|8 to £36 3|8.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1|4) 1-1 1|4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1|2) 1-6 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1|4) 1-1 1|4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 3|4) 1-9 3|4.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Feb|Mar. (£16 1|8) £16 1|4 value.
Dundee Feb. (£18 1|2) unquoted.
Lightning Feb. (£17 1|4) unquoted

RUBBER.

Spot (4 31|32) 4 11|16 paid and value.
Jan|Mar. (5 1|32) 4 25|32 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb.|March (£11 1|2) £11 1|2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Feb.|March (£11 5|16) £11 5|16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Feb.|Mar. (£9-7|16) £9 7|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb.|Mar. (£9 1|4) £9 1|4 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The Bombay Bullion market was closed to-day.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 13th February 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,67,25,000. Tenders at Rs 99-9-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-8-9 received approximately 65 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-13-0 per annum.

Tenders for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 20th February 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 23rd February 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday the 14th to Monday, the 19th February 1934 at Rs. 99-9-0 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period.

STOCK EXCHANGE OVERSHADOWED BY EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNREST

RUBBER PRICES RECOVER AFTER A SHARP SETBACK

Other Commodity Markets Featureless

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Stock Exchange generally continued to be overshadowed by European political unrest, although finally most sections rallied, mainly under better Wall Street influences.

Commodity markets were featureless with the exception of rubber, which after heavy liquidation following the joint Anglo-Dutch official denial of restriction rumours nearly recovered from the early sharp setback on the statement of further meeting to be held in Holland on Friday.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 13.

The 3½ p. c. Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 13. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were very quiet. Gilt-edges were steady. Rubber shares were easier chiefly on weaker commodity. Industrials in general were stagnant.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1|2 per cent Consols (£76) £76.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1|2) £102 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110) £110.
4 per cent. Funding Loan (£112-1|4) £112-1|4.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102) £101 7|8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (Dol. 13 1|8) Dol. 13 1|4.
International Holding (Dol. 2-1|8) Dol. 2 1|4.
Hydro-Electric (Dol. 7 3|8) Dol. 7 5|8.
Electric Music Insurance (22|7 1|2) 22|9.
Princhin John (32-10 1|2) 32-9.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-4 1|2) 32-4 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (93-1 1|2) 93|3.
Swadeshi Match (9-9) 9-9.
Dunlop Rubber (42|4 1|2) 42|0.
Unilver Ordinary (23-7 1|2) 23-6.
Ford Motor (24-0) 24-9.
Cables and Wireless (10-5|8) 10 3|4
British-American Tobacco (117-6) 116-10 1|2.
Cameras "A" (£8 1|8) £8 1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (118-0) 117-9.
P and O S N Co Def (17-6) 17-6.
Distillers (83-9) 84-0.
Bradsford Dyers (14-9) 15-0.
British Celanese (13-9) 13-9.
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-0) 61-0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44-6) 44|4 1|2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-3) 13|9.
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (8-9)
Inter. Nickel (Dol. 22 1|8) Dol. 22 3|8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 5-1 1|2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord. (£56) £57 1|4.
L M S Ord. (£25 3|4) £25 3|4.
L N E R Defd. (£9 1|2) £9 5|8.
Southern Defds. (£19 5|8) £21 1|4.
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£126) £126.
London Board "C" Stock (£83-1|2) £83 1|2.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th February, 1934:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,77,40,74
Reserve: Coin & Bullion in India.	
Silver coin	88,70,83
Gold bullion	37,31,85
Silver bullion	11,02,84
Securities (purchase price) in India	40,35,22

NO BUSINESS IN BOMBAY MARKETS

From Our Market Correspondent.

Bombay, February 13.

All markets in the city were officially open to-day but no business is reported in cotton. gold, silver. linseed, wheat and shares. Some scattered business was done in 3 1|2 per cent Government paper with increased selling.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 13. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 3|4) £75 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£87 3|4) £87 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£110 1|2) £110 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£104) £104.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (7|8 p.c. dis.) 7.8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent. Indian 1942|47 (£110-1|4) £110-1|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£109 1|4) £109 1|4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31-3) 31-3.
Doran Tea (57-6) 57-6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 20-6.
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1|2) 20-7 1|2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-9) 27-9.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (62-6) 62-6.
Burma Corporation (13 7|12) 13-9
Rio Tintos (£21-1|4) £21-1|4.
East Rand Proprietary (45-6) 45|9
Rand Mines (127-6) 128-9.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (37-6) 37-6.
Auglo-Persian (48|9) 49|4 1|2.
Burma Oil (89|4 1|2) 89|4 1|2.
Mexican Eagle (11-7 1|2) 11|7 1|2.
Shell Transport (54-4 1|2) 54|4 1|2
Royal Dutch (£23 1|4) £23 3|8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 13.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motor (dol. 37 3|4) dol 39.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 15 1|8) dol. 16 1|8.
U. S. Steel Common (dol 54 1|2) dol 56.
U S Steel (Preference) (unquoted)

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In Pounds Sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 10th February, 1934: 2,735,000 and from 1st April 1933 to 10th February, 1934: 34,192,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from April 1, 1933 to Feb. 10, 1934: 5,000,000.

Total: 2,735,000 and 29,192,000.

KENWORTHY TO SUCCEED LORD STRABOLGI

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Death has occurred of Lord Strabolgi. He will be succeeded by Commanhder Kenworthy.

Delhi Protest Against Jawahar's Arrest

NEW DELHI, Feb 13

partial hartal was observed here on account of the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

A meeting was held this afternoon at the Queen's Garden protesting against the arrest at a time when the Pandit was working hard for the relief of Bihar sufferers.—United Press.

EXCISE DUTY ON INDIAN SUGAR

To Meet Central Budget Deficit

(From A Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Feb. 12.

The local sugar market is firm with a active enquiry. Most of the factories have sold for February delivery. As usual before the Budget of the Government of India, the Cawnpore sugar market is becoming very sensitive in view of rumours of changes in the import duty. It is now generally believed that the surcharge will be removed and there exists a good demand as local prices are well below Java imports. The statement made by the Finance Member regarding the continuation of salary cuts also influenced the market as the cut is likely to continue. The Behar earthquake imparted increased strength and now it is believed that the outturn will be reduced by 50,000 tons.

Some time back Sir Fazli Hussein went to Cawnpore from Delhi and it is now understood that there was an important conference with several refiners.

At the conference, the question of an excise duty was discussed. It is now believed that decision was in favour of including Rs. 1-13-0 sur-charge in the import duty of Rs. 9-1-0. Thus there are all chances that there will be a fixed duty of Rs. 9|1.

The deficit in the revenue on this head will be made up by imposition of excise duty of Rs. 1|13 as most of the factories are earning about 40 per cent profits. It is also reported that after imposition of excise duty, the earning will be maintained around 20 per cent.

Under the Indian Tariff Act, if foreign imports are found competing with Indian products, the Governor-General in Council can impose additional import duty.

Local merchants are also discussing the excise duty if it is levied should pay. Owing to these reports the market is strong. Factories are not selling forward while Joggary prices have also advanced by rupee one per maund. Stock holders are unwilling sellers. Comparative prices of Indian sugar are low and it is anticipated that they will improve by about one rupee. The demand is, too, large and it will be difficult to get wagons for dispatching goods.

LEAVE IT ALONE

But Cut Concentrate On Memorandum

SAPRU-AGA KHAN TALKS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

I am authorised to say that there is no foundation whatever for the press report that the Agha Khan and Dr. Sapru are planning to make another Hindu-Muslim Pact. They are not in communication on the point and what is more, they are advising their respective friends to treat the question of Communal Award as closed for the time being so that they think the country's efforts may be directed towards giving suc support to the Indian delegates' memorandum as would ensure its sympathetic consideration by the British authorities.

CRICKET MATCH FOR BIH AR RELIEF

Bright Prospects

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

It is understood that negotiations are in progress for a three-day Charity Match to be played between the M.C.C. nnd an All-India Eleven, after the M.C.C. touring team complete their Ceylon programme and before they said back to England.

Correspondence is stated to be passing between the Board of Control and the Ceylon authorities, because unless the present Ceylon programme is cut down, the proposed charity fixture could not be fitted in, so as to enable the touring team to return to England on the scheduled date.

The prospects of this match are regarded as bright and it is likely to be played in the first week of March. India is expected to comprise six or seven of the Test players. The proceeds of the match will go to Bihar relief.—A. P.

FAMINE IN VIENNA

VIENNA, Feb. 13.

The Official announcement was made at 11-30 that the Government was completely master of the position and hundreds of the arrested Socialists would be court martialled. The Government hoped to end Austria's day of terror, which cost at least a hundred lives.

The Socialists, still withstanding the siege at many points, have been given an ultimatum and threatened with artillery fire unless they evacuate the George Washington Home, the big clock of flats. Artillery fire by Ottakring shattered the building wherein machine-guns were housed.

Food shortage at Vienna today led to long queues at shops. The Stock Exchange Commodity Markets were open to-day.

The President of the National Bank, Kienbock, announced that the Austrian currency and financ were unaffected. All railways were operating.

Conditions in the provinces are still disturbed. Socialists at Linzz who abandoned their original positions are now penned in old fortifications in the west of the city. On the contrary, they have hitherto, been successful at Bruck in repulsing the Heimwehr

Fighting with varying fortune is still occurring at Heiligenstadt and Floridsdorf.—Reuter.

ACTION IN 30 DAYS

Move To Rehabilitate Silver

METHODS NOT DECIDED

WASRINGTON, Feb 13

Government will take action towards rehabilitation of silver within thirty days, according Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury. Methods as not yet decided, but Mr. Morgenthau revealed that the administration is seriously considering the proposal to accept silver at a premium in payment of surplus agricultural exports.—Reuter.

BENGALI ASKED TO QUIT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13

An externment order has been issued by the Local Authoriteis on Sukumar, a Bengali resident of New Dehli, in connection with alleged revolutionary activities.—A. P.

COMMISSION TO CEYLON

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Sir Henry Pagecroft has tabled a resolution with which he will open the debate in the Commons on February 21 urging that in view of the result of the democratic government of Ceylon, a Parliamentary Commission should proceed to that Island to report Parliament embarks on wider proposals in connection with the Government of the Indian Empire.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER TO USE INDIAN COTTON

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the Commons at question time Mr. Runciman parried the suggestions of Mr. Proctor to grant a bounty to encourage the use of Indian cotton and establish a spot market for it in Manchester.

Mr. Runciman thought the bounty undesirable, while the spot market had been in existence for several years. As regards the suggestion to establish a future market Mr. Runciman thought the trade was capable of doing that for itself.

PAGECROFT AMENDMENT.

The clerks of the House have redrafted the Pagecroft amendment to read as "to report on Ceylon constitution" omitting reference to the Indian Empire, as the original terms are regarded too wide to be appropriate to the discussion on Ceylon.—Reuter.

HARTAL IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

The City observed a hartal today. A meeting was held this evening to protest against the Pandit Jawaharlal's arrest.—United Press.

Rs. 3,000 has been collected for Earthquake Relief Fund from Petlad.—United Press.

Digitized by Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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AND
INSURANCE
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J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1934

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL REMANDED IN CUSTODY

ENGLAND WIN RUBBER

India All Out For 249, Naoomal Not Playing

England (1st Innigs)	*335*
England (2nd Innings) for 7 wkts. declared...	*261*
India (1st Innings)	*145*
India (2nd Innings)	*249*

Requiring 387 runs to win India was faced with an uphill task on Tuesday morning, but Amar Singh and Dilawar Hussain adopted forcing tactics which were rewarded. The partnership yielded 74 runs, and when the Yuvaraj of Patiala followed suit, the position had altered remarkably. At the lunch interval India had made 213 for 6 wickets. The remaining wickets fell for 36 runs, Amarnath being not out with 26 to his credit, England thus winning by 202 runs.

Hopes And Fears Of Third Test

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

Like the first day of the Test, the last day was marked by alternating hopes and fears. England deservedly won and by a convincing margin but the occasions were not a few when it appeared as though India would pull the game through. And impossible though the thought might appear, two batsmen, Amarsingh and the Yuvraj of Patiala actually raised visions of India winning by hitting off the necessary runs because after them were to come such proved rungetters as Amarnath and C. S. Naidu.

NAOOMAL'S ABSENCE, DISASTER

Two things have to be said in this connection. Amarnath who was batting really well to-day was kept too far down in batting order Naoomal's absence was a disaster for India. His eye is still bandaged and it would have been impossible for him to have played. It was clear from the way Jardine employed the spin bowlers the most that the wicket was badly cut up. On such a surface, Langridge and Verity, were well nigh unplayable. Bold methods were what was needed against them and those who adopted these methods succeeded beyond all expectation. While Amarsingh and Yuvraj shone in hitting, Merchant that ever-steady Bombay batsman who has never failed India, played a magnificent innings marked by determination to withstand England's challenge.

249 IN 210 MINUTES.

Amarnath was going at his best and said to me later that had he had some one to give him a stand, he felt like making a good score. C. S. Naidu was dissatisfied with the stumping decision against him. Apart from losing the match however India did well in getting 249 runs in 210 minutes against excellent bowling on crumbling wicket which was favourable to spin bowlers who were making excellent use of the fast bowlers footmarks.

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

When the Third Test Match was resumed at 11-15 this morning on the fourth and last day of the game few out of the 20,000 persons present, could have been so optimistic as to foresee the wonderful display that Dilawar Hussain and Amarsingh proceeded to give when they resumed their innings. Although it was a working day after three successive holidays the stands were packed as usual, and those who come to witness the match were well rewarded with one of the best batting display ever witnessed during the present tour.

Due to the crumbling state of the wicket Jardine started off with a double left-handed spin attack, but Amarsingh and Dilawar soon defied this barrage.

Amarsingh who had scored 18 in 6 minutes yesterday, batted in the same vein, and hit a terrific off-drive against Verity's second ball which reached the boundary despite Townsend's best attempt to catch it. It was a very fast chance the speed of which was misjudged by Townsend.

AMARSINGH HITS OUT.

Thereafter it was one orgy of hitting. Amarsingh was driving and square-cutting with terrific force. None of his hits actually went to hand, but on two occasions he might have been caught. Dilawar joined in the fun by sweeping Verity twice to the leg boundary, but he was given a life in the slips by Nichols of the Yorkshire bowler. In two overs from Verity the batsmen scored 9 and 12 runs respectively, and this rate of scoring caused tremendous excitement among the crowd.

Langridge then broke up the partnership, Dilawar being bowled in attempting to cut a straight ball. India's wicket-keeper had been batting for 105 minutes for his 36 which included six hits to the boundary. In partnership with Amarsingh he had helped to put on 74 runs in 36 minutes. a rate of scoring which if it could be maintained, was calculated to give India a victory within the prescribed time.

Lion-hearted Amarsingh besides capturing 7 English wkts. for 85 runs in the first innings, made 48 runs in India's second innings.

This wicket fell at 11-45 a.m. when the score was 119. At 120 Amarsingh skied the ball to cover where he was well caught by Barnett. In a merry innings of 36 minutes. Amarsingh had hit up 48 which included eight hits to the boundary.

C. K. NAIDU'S FAILURE.

C. K. Naidu batted very steadily at the start and until he made a good on-drive off Verity he did not appear very comfortable, and survived two appeals for l.b.w. He was then stumped in playng forward to Langridge —an unprofitable way of throwing away his wicket at such a juncture.

Had Nayudu taken courage in both his hands and staked all on his ability to punish the bowling he might have at least heartened his side if he could not have done better in run-getting. As it was he played very shakily and his innings was terminated in an inglorious manner when he was trying to stop a good-length ball.

After a glorious display by Amarsingh and Dilawar wickets fell at the following totals 119, 120, and 125.

The Yuvraj of Patiala who came in at 12-10 at the fall of Major Naidu's wicket filled the role which India's captain should have filled and delighted the hearts of India's supporters with his greathearted hitting. He was however never reckless but played just his usual game without sparing the bowlers. He started off with a four and in his first 22 runs there were five hits to the boundary and two singles, all excellent strokes on the off-side.

YUVRAJ SCORES 60.

At 12-25 Jardine brought on Clark, in the place of Verity who at this stage had an analysis for this morning's bowling of 10/3/-45/0. Crowd indulged in demonstration against Clark when he was given ball. Yuvraj square-cut Clark's first ball to the boundary. Clark's deliveries were coming sharply off the pitch and Yuvraj had difficulty in avoiding, two of them coming on his body. One burmper whizzed past the Yuvraj's turban, the prince in avoiding, it losing his foothold and falling. Yuvraj then cover-drove Clark's next ball to the boundary, the ball flashing past Jardine at express speed. Jardine took off Clark in favour of Verity after Northants' fast bowler had bowled only one over. Thereafter, Yuvraj scored at great pace, most of his drives reaching the boundary. With perfect on-drive for four, Yuvraj reached his 50 in 50 minutes, this score including no less than nine fours and a five. Eventually he was out in an unfortunate manner In stopping a rising ball from Langridge, he cocked it up and was caught by Elliott behind stumps. Yuvraj was batting altogether for an hour for his 60 and hit ten fours and a five.

Amarnath survived an appeal for l.b.w. immediately he came in. Merchant has so far been batting for 85 minutes and by his all round play has maintained his reputation as most consistent batsmen in India's test players.

237 FOR 7 WICKETS.

On resumption Amarnath batted in the style he had shown in India's second innings, in the first test. He hit Langridge twice to the boundary in his first over on restart, both shots being distinguished by an excellent placing. A late cut off Verity gave him another four. Altogether he hit four times in boundary in 15 minutes. Merchant's painstaking yet sound innings then came to an end, a drive made by him having been caught left-handed by Verity of his own bowling. It was a good catch taken while the bowler was still in his swing.

The seventh wicket fell at 2-15 when the score was 237. Nazir-ali joined Amarnath. Merchant was at the wicket altogether for a 100 minutes for his 28 which included three hits to the boundary. It was an excellent effort.

After Merchant's departure the end soon came. Nazirali failed to give stand to Amarnath being caught one-handed by Nichols in the slips and C S Naidu in attempting a big hit was stumped by Elliott. Immediately, Elliot plucked out the stumps and carried them away as souvenirs of the last test, which England won by a margin of 202 runs.

INDIA (Second Innings.)

Mushtaq Ali, c Mitchell, b Verity	8
Wazir Ali, c Mitchell, b Verity	21
Dilawar Hussain, b Langridge	36
Amarsingh, c Barnett, b Langridge	48
C. K. Nayudu, st: Elliott, b Langridge	2
Yuvaraj of Patiala, c Elliott b Langridge	60
Amarnath (not out)	26
Merchant c and b Verity	28
Nazir Ali, c Nichols, b Langridge	8
C. S. Nayudu st: Elliott b Verity	0
Extras	12
Total	249

ENGLAND WIN BY 202 RUNS.

England won the Third Test by 202 runs. India were all out for 249 Naoomal did not play.

DINNER TO TEST TEAMS

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

At a dinner given by the Madras Cricket Club in honour of both the Test Teams, none of the Indian Test players were present except Dilawar Hussein.

The reason for this abstention is not clear and the Indian players are reticent on the subject. —A.P.

The Yuvaraj of Patiala justified his inclusion by scoring 60 runs.

Jardine, the M.C.C. Skipper, who won the Rubber for England.

IS COURT'S SANCTION NECESSARY?

For Prosecution Of Petitioner As Receiver

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court admitted the revisional application made by Lookmanji Kamrudin, a merchant of Godhra, against the order of the Sessions Judge of Godhra who had decided that Court's sanction was not necessary for the prosecution of the petitioner as a Receiver.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. Cardon Noad appeared for the petitioner.

The petitioner was appointed a Receiver of the partnership property in a suit before the Nadiad Court, and as such he was in possession of Rs. 1,000 deposited by the plaintiff in the suit towards the expenses of the Receiver. It was alleged that the complainant Vallibhai Karimbhoy, who was ose of the defendants in the suit. out of ill-feeling towards the petitioner launched a complaint against him charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a certain amount. The complainant alleged that the Receiver (petitioner) had actually travelled 3rd class, though he claimed 2nd class railway fare, and it was in respect of the difference between these two fares that the complaint was filed.

It was argued for the petitioner that it was not open to prosecute a Receiver without obtaining the Court which appointed him.

Their Lordships admitted the application and directed a stay of the proceedngs in the Lower Court.

INDIA'S HOPELESS TASK

LONDON, February 13.

India is in a hopeless position says A. E. R. Gilligan commenting on the Test Match in "News-Chronicle". He adds nothing but a miracle can save her from defeat, even if Amarsingh takes his life in his hands to-day and knocks the English bowlers off their length.

Jardine showed good captaincy in batting a second time when he could have enforced a follow on. He was rightly unwilling to gamble by trying to beat India by an innings.

Walters has come to stay as England's number 2 batsman.

Gilligan expects to see him to open with Sutcliffe in all the coming Tests against the Australians.

"The Daily Mirror" on the contrary is surprised at Jardine's not enforcing the follow on. The paper says if by any chance India were to save the day Jardine would add to his critics, but Jardine's unexpected decisions generally have the world of logic behind them.—Reuter's Special.

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To be out shortly
PRICE: 4 ANNAS
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sold goes to Bihar Relief

Arrested In Allahabad & Taken To Calcutta

CHARGED UNDER 124 A

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

The arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was made under Section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code on a warrant from Calcutta.

The Pandit was taken to Calcutta in a reserved second class compartment on the No. 2 Down Mail which was stopped at Naini.

BROUGHT TO CALCUTTA.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was brought to Calcutta to-day. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in chamber this morning and on his refusal to accept bail was remanded till February 15.

It is alleged that his arrest was made in connection with a speech delivered by him in Calcutta on the occasion of his previous visit.

SECTION 124 A.

Section 124-A (Sedition) of the Indian Penal Code reads:—

"Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

"EXPLANATION 1.—The expression 'disaffection' includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

"EXPLANATION 2.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section.

"EXPLANATION 3.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the administration or the action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section."

KARACHI CIVIC TRIBUTE TO IYENGAR

Corporation Adjourns For 5 Mins. In Connection With Jawahar's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Feb. 13.

On a motion of the Mayor, the Karachi Corporation has passed a resolution, all members standing, expressing heart-felt regret at the death of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, country's foremost journalist and leader, whose ability and services were very valuable and offering sympathy to the family, proprietors and staff of the "Hindu."

The Corporation adjourned for five minutes in connection with the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal.

Jawahar Arrest Sequel At Karachi

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHHI, Feb. 13.

The local cotton and grain markets were closed to-day owing to Pandit Jawaharlal's arrest.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Bobb Has To Fight Hard To Defeat A. G. Gupte

The standard of play on Tuesday in the Western India Tennis Tournament reached great heights.

In the Men's Singles Bobb had to do his best to beat Gupte. The first set was keenly contested and went to twelve games before Bobb gained the mastery. Gupte fought back in the second, but Bobb's backhand gained him many points, and he ran out the winner with the set closing at 6—4.

Ramaswami lost the first set to Pitt, but recovered to win the second in whirlwind fashion without the loss of a single game. Eighteen games had to be played in the third before the Madras player clinched the issue.

All the Mixed Doubles were notable for brilliant tennis. Brooke-Edwards and Miss Stebbing who make a powerful combination eliminated the Karachi pair B T Blake and Miss Dubash after three strenuous sets.

The results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

E V Bobb beat A G Gupte 7—5 6—4

C Ramaswami beat A M D Pitt 3—6 6—0 10—8

J Charanjiva beat C V Bhandarkar 7—5 6—2

J E Tew beat Ranbir Singh 6—3 6—2

S A Azim beat R F Stroud 6—3 8—6

MEN'S DOUBLES

K Talyarkhan and C Gonsalves beat K Noorani and W M Merchant 6—1 6—2

R V Chopra and R A Wagle beat Y R Savur and M D Herbet 6—4 4—6 6—4

MIXED DOUBLES

Brooke-Edwards and Miss O Stebbing beat B T Blake and Miss M P Dubash 6—3 1—6 6—4

J Charanjiva and Miss E Bonjour beat N R Suvarna and Mrs B H Vakil 6—1 6—3

A M D Pitt and Mrs MacGee v A C Pereira and Mrs Griffiths, (11—11) unfinished.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss L Row and Miss Bonjour beat Mrs Bell and Mrs MacGee 6—1 6—2

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME

Centre Court at 4-30 p.m.

J Charanjiva v B T Blake followed by N R Suvarna and W Wanarse v J E Tew and A M D Pitt followed by J Charanjiva and C Ramaswami v R N Chopra and R A Wagle.

Court No. 1 at 4-15 p.m.

N R Suvarna v S A Azim followed by A G Gupte and A C Pereira v Ranbir Singh and Capt Browne.

Court No. 4 at 4-30 p.m.

Mrs S McElligott v Miss E Bonjour

Court No. 5 at 4-30 p.m.

Mrs Gough and Miss Stebbing v Mrs. Keary and Mrs. Griffiths.

Court No. 6 at 4-15 p.m.

Pitt and Mrs MacGee v A C Pereira and Mrs Griffiths followed by Bobb and Brooke-Edwards v S V Rao and S J Rao

To play on first available Court

Ghorpade and Rose v A C Suntook and M D Petit

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